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Select Poetry.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

BY A. B. MEEK.

From the vale, what music ringing,
Fills the bosom of the night!
On the sense, entranced, flinging
Spells of witchery and delight!
O'er magnolia, lime and cedar,
From yon locust-top, it swells,
Like the chant of serenader,
Or the rhymes of silver bells!
Listen! dearest, listen to it!
Sweeter sounds were never heard.
'Tis the song of that wild poet,—
Mime the minstrel—Mocking Bird.

See him swinging in his glory,
On yon topmost bending limb!
Carolling his amorous story,
Like some wild crusader's hymn!
Now it faints in tones delicious
As the first low vow of love!
Now it burns in swells capricious,
All the moonlit vaults above!
Listen! dearest, &c.

Why is't thus, this sylvan Petrarch
Pours all night his serenade?
'Tis for some proud Woodland Laura,
His sad sonnets all are made!
But he changes now his measures,—
Gladness bubbling from his mouth,—
Jest and jibe, the mimic pleasure,—
Winged Mercurio of the South!
Listen! dearest, &c.

Bird of music, wit, and gladness!
Troubadour of sunny clime!
Prosechanter of all sadness!
Would thine art were in my rhyme!
O'er the heart that's beating by me,
I would weave a spell divine!
Is there aught she could deny me,
Drinking in such strains as thine?
Listen! dearest, listen to it!
Sweeter sounds were never heard!
'Tis the song of that wild poet,—
Mime and minstrel—Mocking Bird!

Choice Miscellany.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

A LEAF FROM THE LIFE OF A "GOOD FELLOW."

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

CHAPTER I.—FRIENDS.

Henry Price was what the world, or a certain part, call by the rather ambiguous designation of a "good fellow". He held a good hand at whist and a good cue, was a capital whip, and carried at his tongue's ends the pedigree of all the blood horses on the course. He was a fair theatrical critic, a d passed for a better—was prompt and dashing in his business operations, and rough, frank and cheerful in his ordinary demeanor. He was an universal favorite with all the fashionable "huzza boys," young men about town, and the admiration of all the fashionable young women. But Henry in this rough exterior did not put his best side out. There was "more of him" than his rattle-headed male friends suspected, and more penetration in his glance than the superficial asses, who spread their toils for him in vain, supposed. He tired of the heartlessness of fashionable bachelorism—saw the ruinous folly of fashionable extravagance, and resolved to get married, and abjuring the follies miscalled pleasures, to be domestic and happy, the comforter and comforted of a good, little, unpretending and modest woman of a wife. It is easier to get entangled with "good fellows" than to get clear of them. Harry performed the first part of his resolution, and made a good commencement at the rest. It was a great pity that it was only a commencement—but we must not anticipate our story.

Fanny Price was the gentlest of the gentle; her husband—for some of his eccentric bachelor affectations had become habits, not readily to be shaken off—was the rudest of the rude. Fanny was rather inclined to be silent and thoughtful—Harry was reckless and noisy. Her taste in dress was the modest and simply becoming—he affected the flashy and exaggerated. She seemed a graceful child—he was rough as a satyr. It is strange that such apparent contradictions often meet, but when they do, and are let alone, one is an excellent corrective of the other. Fanny was already gaining in becoming confidence, and Harry in becoming modesty—she was losing a little of her over precision, and he gaining a touch more of humanity, in his appearance when his "good fellow" friends took the alarm. He had disappeared from the billiard room. He was the life of no more game suppers. He absolutely did not know the next entries for the Beacon course, and had possitively declined to officiate as a "gentleman of audience" to throw a wreath of bouquets upon the stage to the honor of a fashionable dancer. His wife was spoiling him, and his friends—defend us from such!—were resolved to prevent it

The good fellows lauded him as the perfection of all that was grand in spirit or chivalric in nature. His rudeness was with them open frankness, and his uncouthness was manly behavior. He passed current among the male world as an extraordinary, heroic, substantial and noble fellow; and the women were taught to give in their adhesion to this opinion, or to let it pass without contradiction. The praise of poor Fanny's opposite in every point of course involved something very like censure of Fanny herself; and she was deemed a delicate mi.ksop—a pretty torment, who was altogether unfit for her noble husband, and rather a clog upon his enterprises and a bar to his happiness. The commiseration which poor Fanny really deserved Harry received, while his gentle and retiring wife was regarded with a species of humane contempt. She was pretty and kind, people said—what a pity she was so useless! What a sad thing it was for Harry Price that he was so unequally yoked with a mere delicate trifle of a woman, without ambition and without character: a person who could never aid him in the world, but would only serve to make his children, by her effeminate example and instructions, as useless and insignificant in the world as herself.

It was a great mystery to those who knew Harry's character and his household affairs well enough to be apprised of the circumstance—it was a great mystery to such that, despite of his apparent rudeness and uncouth behaviour, Harry dearly loved his wife! She had, it was perceived, notwithstanding the affected (and perhaps real) contempt for petticoat government which he once expressed, an immense influence over him. She could lead a lion with a silken thread. A few knew that this thread was love and wondered at Harry's weakness. Other, and these the great majority, said she was an artful minx with all her silliness, and that she studied and labored to keep her husband as useless and impotent as herself—and that she succeeded all too well in all her endeavors. She managed somehow or other to monopolize all his leisure, poor fellow, and to maintain herself at most a continual spy upon his actions and damper upon his hilarity.

When Harry's bachelor friends and his less obedient married ones were so lucky as to surprise him out of the care of his keeper, they welcomed him with a noise and clamor of the true reason of which he was partially aware. They regarded him as an escaped schoolboy, or a transiently manumitted prisoner, whom it was their duty to cheer and encourage by giving him that enjoyment of which he was unfortunately debarred by his disastrous marriage connection. They pressed upon him all sorts of equivocal and forbidden pleasures, and pushed him into frolics of dissipation and acts of unlicensed and worse than unprofitable diversion which gave him no enjoyment, whatever delight he might counterfeit and whatever appearance of pleasure he might assume. They shamed him into doing violence to his inclinations, and into submitting to their evil directions and following their bad examples, by artful general sneers at milk sops, and laughter at the effeminate twattle of woman's counsel. They knew better how to lead into temptation than to be so impolitic as to make any particular application of their iduendos, but laughed at the whole gentle sex and all "innocent men," as if each of them were exposed to the same restraining influences that Harry felt in his heart that he was. He was thus the more readily induced to set his former determination aside and to resolve manfully to put apron string bonds at defiance, as his friends did.

The gentle wife could not avoid perceiving that some bad influence was at work upon her husband, and that he preferred or seemed to prefer other attractions over those of his home. She could not tell to what precisely to attribute this, and carefully and rigidly examined her own thoughts and conduct to discover if she had been deficient in duty or in attention—if she had failed in any measure to keep up the respect and love which she was sure he had once felt for her, but which she saw, or fancied she saw, with poignant regret, he felt no more. Oh painful, terrible pain ful, is such a discovery to a young wife's heart when it is forced upon her! To find that the support upon which she had counted to loan through life is grudgingly permitted to her—to suspect that the mutual love and esteem upon which the happiness of the married state is based, is becoming diminished—to have the conviction brought home by her husband's demeanor—nay, perhaps, by his distinct declaration, that the scanty companionship which he once sought and courted he now merely tolerates and endures—this is a state of unhappiness which is worse than poverty and misery shared and alleviated by affection. It leaves life to the wife a blank, and taking away the earthly reward of her performance of her duty, at length makes that duty, once a pleasure, a burden. But hope, a deeper principle in the weaker than in the stronger sex, sustains many an unpappy wife in the patient performance of her vows to her husband who has utterly forgotten his.

CHAPTER II.—IN WHICH YEARS ROLL ON.

Fanny had, in the care of her household affairs some solace in her abandonment. We say abandonment, for such is the state of the wife, often when the world knows nothing of it, for the reason that the husband with tolerable punctuality repairs to his home for his food and rest, as he would to any other boarding-house. When she who should be the partner of all his joys and his cares becomes to him a person of less respect than a landlady would be; and the confidence he should bestow upon her is wholly withdrawn, except so far as he rudely visits the consequences of his misfortunes upon her, without permitting her to participate in his hopes, to know his plans or to share his success, in any other way than in the incidental effect upon his demeanor toward her: when his pleasures are not only such as she cannot participate in, but are subjects upon which he absolutely resents her expression of interest and curiosity—what is such a state as this better than abandonment?

It is worse. The utterly and avowedly deserted wife has only the past to lament, and the bitternees of her thoughts is relieved by the kindness and sympathy of friends, who endeavor to alleviate her present distress and guard against her future sorrow. She resigns the faithless runaway, and strives to dismiss him from her thoughts and to seek comfort in other ties and associations. But the poor woman who lives in the continual dread of a domestic tyrant, who has no sympathy with her thoughts and no regard for her kindness, who catches her only pleasure from the unintentional reflection of his selfish happiness, and the complacency which he exhibits in his unthankful enjoyment; who feels in his absence the affectionate and unavoidable pain of a wife unjustly despised and neglected for other companions, and for enjoyments in which she has no participation, not even by report; and who suffers in his presence the slavish despotism of love unrequited, and the fear that some unintentional offence, or unwitting neglect of her's may still farther estrange him, is not such a state as this—of love unrequited, conscious of no fault yet doubting the excellence of her own domestic virtues—and her own claims upon her tyrant's favor—worse than desertion?—Is it not worse than widowhood? Oh, let us say no more of the Moslem while in a Christian land such a state of domestic misery may exist and the wrong-doer be the favorite of society, while his wife is considered the bar to his happiness, and all the world cries "what a pity that such a good fellow should be so unequally yoked!"

Thus Fanny Price lived on for many years till the trusting romance of her young heart was withered. As she played the hypocrite in public—or that is too strong a word—as she acknowledged with gratitude and real pleasure, the attentions which common politeness required of her husband before witnesses; and as she affectionately concealed his faults, avoided allusion to his defects, and even praised to others such excellences of character as he possessed—in brief, as she (as women will) boasted of her husband, while her heart was aching, so she fancied all did. She learned to suspect behind every wife's happy smile the canker of secret sorrow and to believe that her's was the common and inevitable lot of woman. She lived for her family, silently and laboriously, doing good to her ungrateful husband and devoting her whole life to the education of her children in the fear and love of God and in respect and veneration for their father.—The latter was no easy task; as many a patient wife can testify. Precept is powerless indeed when unsupported by example, and painfully is a woman's heart wrung when, in answer to her cautions against fault and folly, or even sin, the little pupil exclaims—"why father does it!"—or when inculcating a positive duty, she is met by inquiry from the little observant scholar, "If it is right, why does not father do it?" What shall the mother do? Which must she sacrifice—the Father in Heaven, or the father on earth? Nothing but woman's tact can at all reconcile the difficulties of such a trial—nothing but woman's patience can persevere till even a child is taught to love the father and respect him, despite his faults! and how very many father's thus impose upon their wives a task so fearful, and chide them if they do not succeed in educating their children correctly, despite their own bad examples.

And latterly a new cause of anxiety had been added to her misery. She saw in the unsteady hand, and in the increasing grossness of the mind and person of her husband, that he was falling into courses which must result in his ruin: and although she labored as directly as she dared to arrest him in his downward course, the only result of her efforts was the heart-sickening discovery that what influence she might have once possessed was now entirely lost. He was no more ashamed of his folly and wickedness before the purity of his wife and children, and introduced visitors to his house and topics into his conversation which made his gentle wife's heart ache on account of their evil example and influence. He spoke lightly of faults and crimes which Fanny had taught her children to regard with horror; and, at last, lost even the external redeeming characteristics of the gentlemanly rogue.

"Can these things be?" asked Fanny of herself one night, as she sat alone in her sitting room, having just attended to the evening devotions of her children and puzzled herself in answering their troublesome questions about duty and their father, with "your parents do not always do as they ought, though we strive to do our duty. You must imitate us in what we do right, not in what we do wrong."

"Who punishes you when you do wrong?" asked Fanny the second child, a girl of six years of age.

"God punishes us."

"And will God punish father for drinking too much wine and saying wicked words, if he don't do so any more?"

It was too much for the mother, and she turned the little one off, but heard their voices in debate as they went up the stairs. "Can these things be!" she said, as she reviewed her married life, opening but a few years before with the promise of so much happiness. It was the anniversary of her wedding. The faded and use-racked furniture about her, unreplenished by a man who cared nothing for his household, was eloquent of bitter memories and suggestive of painful reflections. The children were often, as they had been to-night, the innocent causes of new pain to her; and she deeply felt how dreadful a thing it is to a have a bad example continually before your offspring, against which you cannot warn them without impressing upon them the fact that their father, whom you would gladly teach them to respect and honor, is unworthy of such sentiments, even from his children.

The father entered at, for him, this unusually early hour. She looked up in some anxiety, and as he bade her good evening in a kind tone, her face lit up with the smile of other days.

"It is our wedding day, Fanny, and I thought you might like to have me at tea with you. I seldom drink tea, you know, but you women like it, and I fancied my presence to-night would improve the flavor."

Oh, silly, fond Fanny! Indefinite years of returning happiness danced before her imagination, as she rang up the maid and moved about in preparation for a trifle which was to her an event. And he had really then not forgotten her! He remembered as well as she the anniversay. And she might—who knew?—even win him back to home and peace. He watched her, perhaps with a sentiment of affection and regard—of patronage at least—as her graceful though care-worn face and figure passed and repassed before him in glad employment. And when she had seated herself at the head of the quiet board, and he took his place opposite, he wondered an instant, if he had not been wrong after all, in slighting a quiet and happy home like this for the noisy and guilty mirth of the haunts of folly.

Fanny was in elysium, and when the tea was removed and her husband actually bestowed himself comfortably in his former favorite chair, as though prepared to spend the whole evening at home, she really scarcely knew how to trust her senses. It was like the return of a friend or the renewal of an old friendship. Harry had not wasted so many words upon her in as many years as he now spoke in a few hours; and by the provision of a few little delicacies, fruit and other refreshments at a later period in the evening, she made the man feel comfortable and happy—but a little—and a twinge of conscience visited him with the thought—a little like a stranger and a visitor in his own house.

The very servants noted the phenomenon of a whole evening spent at home, and were astonished and pleased. The children asked what kept mamma so long down stairs, and stared open wide their sleepy eyes when they were told it was father. An aspect of cheerfulness seemed to have come over the whole household. The faded carpet in Fanny's imagination resumed its pristine brightness, and the whole room, which at twilight had appeared so dull and gloomy, was now cheerful with pleasant associations, for as her own dear husband sat with her—the husband of her early love and choice—it seemed to her like a new and happier bridal chastened into sobriety by experience, and giving new and better hopes of the future, inasmuch as it held out no extravagant promises.

Henry heard with apparent interest long accounts of the children's little lives and progess in their studies and pursuits, and even encouraged the garrulity of a mother upon a subject so near her heart by a multitude of questions—a thing unheard of in their household, for he had before barely tolerated their presence a few a moments at a time, and checked conversation respecting them with hardly courteous abruptness. Was there ever such a change in a man's demeanor! Would it be permanent and continual? or was it to be but a gleam of sunshine amid her misery to mock Fanny with the contrast in her usually unhappy hours? She would not let these quotations abate her happiness, but thanked heaven fervently for the joy she felt, and went to her rest with a peace and tranquility of mind which had for weary years been strangers to her pillow.

CHAPTER III.—THE CRISIS.

When Fanny Price rose, on the morrow, it was many moments before she could percuade herself that the recollection of what had passed the evening before was not a deceitful dream mocking her sorrow. But circumstance after circumstance recalled the conversation she had held with her husband, the longest since her honey-moon, and it seemed to her as if the morning sun never so cheerfully lit up the breakfast room before. She superintend with more than ordinary care the preparations for the morning repast, and hoped, yet scarcely dared to hope, that her husband would come down with the same cheerful temper and smiling face which he wore on the evening previous. How cheaply might husbands make their wives always happy if they would!

And when on her return from the kitchen, after one of the many bustlings and busy runs to and fro which she made that morning, she found her husband with the youngest of her three children upon his knees, and the other two, one at each elbow, listening with eyes and ears and open mouths to some diverting story which their father was telling them—now shouting interjections of incredulous surprise—now bursting into shouts of noisy laughter, she verily doubted her senses.

Breakfast passed, as breakfast had not for many a month passed before. Not an article upon the board was complained of by the husband—not a word of fault was found with the noise of the children, although, in the strange liberty in which they found themselves placed by the demeanor of their father, they were more than usualy hilarious. Fanny could not think that the breakfast could possibly be entirely to her husband's satisfaction and attempted two or three apologies; but he ruled out excuses so pleasantly, and insisted with such cheerful apparent sincerity that every thing was all right and good enough, that she could scarcely trust her ears.

A still farther pleasure was in reserve for her. Harry actually introduced his business and prospects as a theme for conversation with her—with *her!* He who had hitherto frowned at the most distant question and suppressed the slightest expression of interest on her part, with the remark that women should attend to their children and households and keep within their proper province—a remark often surlily uttered—he had really himself bro't forward the forbidden subject and asked her counsel!—How could this change have come over him? Had some good angel whispered to him his duty to his wife, or had some kind friend of her's overpraised to him her capacity to think and counsel. Had he tired of the hollow friendship of the world, or was he reminded by his own better nature of what he owed to the partner of his bosom.

As he proceeded any but an affectionate wife would have suspected that the exact and entire truth was intentionally withheld from her; for Fanny knew that her husband must be embarrassed in his business relations But the worst that her heart accused him of was, that from regard to his family he cheated himself into the hope and belief that matters were quite as well as he had represented them, and that it was through kindness he was making her the participant in the consoling and propitious circumstances which he found on reviewing his affairs.

"And now my dear," he continued, as the hour approached when breakfast conferences usually terminate, "you perceive that in a little time, I shall not have so much care and anxiety harrassing me, and then I shall be able to wear the cheerful face at home which a husband ought."

"And I shall be so happy, Harry! Oh, if you had only told me all this before, I could have alleviated your anxieties by sharing them, and I should not have been so miserable, with all your business and embarrassments upon my hands, unaided, as I have been in the doubt whether my husband had any affection for me or was utterly estranged.

"I am very sorry, Fanny, that I have caused you so much uneasiness. Now, we understand each other.—And you can assist me, not only with kind words, but with deeds."

"Oh, any thing, Henry, only show me how! We will move out of this large house and let it, and the rent will comfortably maintain the family in a more modest tenement."

"My own dear wife! But I expected as much from you. We *will* move into a smaller house as you say; but would it not be better to sell, instead of renting this?"

"You forget, my dear husband, how, before our marriage, you insisted upon settling this house, my only patrimony, upon me, notwithstanding my earnest objections."

"Oh no, Fanny, but I remember your objections, and supposed you entertained them still."

"Times have changed since then, Henry." The wife trembled as she said this, and was aghast at her own boldness. It was the first word like reproach which she had uttered to him. A cloud passed over his brow, as he answered, with some feeling:—

"And persons must have changed with them, when the wife can taunt her husband with his misfortunes."

"Forgive me of it sounded like a taunt, Henry. God knows how patient and silent I have been, and I find now that you have only underestimated my mind for the weakness and fond endurance of my affection. Forgive me if I speak plainly, but out of the fullness of a heart long pent up the mouth must speak at last."

Henry was astonished. He had not appreciated before the firmness of his wife's character, latent in the blind fondness of the meek and suffering wife, undeveloped till the duties of the mother and the claims of her children called it forth. He made a rapid stride or two across the room, took his hat in his hand and strove to carry his point by a last violent effort.

"Mrs. Price," he said with the calmness and slow pronunciation of deep and terrible anger; "I trust that you are not determined by an exhibition of the folly and perverseness of your sex to make me a by-word and laughing stock. The house is already sold, conditioned upon your consent; the title deeds are ready for the signature of yourself and your trustees, and the money which we shall receive will put me on my feet and make me a man again."

Fanny choked at this new insult! Her own house *sold over* her head and the consent of herself, as a weak, irresolute and foolish woman, counted upon as a *thing* of course. For herself alone she would not have dared to hesitate—for her babes she would dare every thing.

"Henry," she answered, "if I alone were in the case, I should be content to wander houseless for your sake—penniless, destitute! But the strait which your tardy admissions and half confidences now betray, was the very one for which you told me the settlement of my patrimony upon me would provide. I am willing to be beggared—but I fully, finally and firmly refuse, by any act of mine however speciously you present it, to beggar those who must hereafter, I do believe, be dependent upon me. If I speak harshly it is you who, by presuming upon my weakness, have provoked it."

Exhausted and terrified at what she had said, Fanny sank upon a chair and wept bitterly. Henry raised his hand to strike—but spared himself that disgrace, and audibly cursing mother and children left the house.—That day he was proclaimed a bankrupt, and people said *his wife had ruined him!* What a lying world this is!

CHAPTER IV.—THE TRUE MOTHER.

Poor Fanny was saved the trouble of contriving how her large and cumbersome furniture, fitted for one of the palaces of our merchant princes, could be crowded into a small house. Her husband's wreck carried every thing with it. Fanny rose with the exigence to a strength of character and purpose of which no one had supposed her capable; or rather, we should say, adversity developed the traits in her character which, under proper treatment from her husband, might have shown themselves long before and have prevented the ruin which had now overtaken him. To the articles of her own personal property and the other household chattles which the law reserves, she added, by the temporary aid of her friends, such things as were necessary and convenient, personally attending the vendue and purchasing in the absence of competition, which was withheld where she was the bidder. People were astonished at her firmness, and won upon by her lady-like appearance and absence of weakness or affectation. A better estimate began to be put upon her, and she rose in respect as her husband sank in infamy. Yes, the word must be written; for the crash of his business, the assets which had disappeared unaccounted for, and the investigations which necessarily attended the settlement, developed a course of shameless profligacy, conjugal infidelity and reckless gambling, which stamped him morally a swindler, if not as such amenable to the laws.—Respect for his amiable and excellent wife and pity for his children, prevented legal proceedings which might have ended in his utter ruin.

Acting as a free agent, untrammeled by her husband's follies and unchecked by fear of him, Fanny, with the assistance of her friends, put her affairs in the best possible posture. Her house was repaired, repainted, and profitably rented, and in a little tenement in a humble street, neat without and comfortably and tastefully furnished within, she lived with and for her children. Careful economy without meanness kept herself and children prettily and comfortably clad; and the improvement of every article and of every moment to some sensible and profitable purpose, left her a surplus both of time and of means to relieve the utterly destitute. She was grieved at the fall and disappearance of her husband—pained that he should treat her so ill as entirely to forget and neglect her, and forced, in the few moments of unoccupied solitude which her avocations left her, to drop an occasional tear to the memory of her early love. But a mind conscious of rectitude—a busy attention to her duties, and above all, the reliance of true piety upon the good God who sustains and comforts the widowed and the fatherless, strengthened and encouraged her. Her children were growing up about her, all that her heart could wish; and though seldom or never *merry* she was always cheerful and contented.

Three years had passed and not a word from him—four, and he had become to her almost as one of the dead. It was again the anniversary of her wedding, but she never marred the children's comfort by reminding them of a day marked in her calendar only by sorrowful recollections of confidence abused and love neglected.—She sat a silent, though abstracted observer of their amusements, occasionally called to herself to smile an instant at some juvenile sally, and then forgetting it to lose the present in tracing in the dim light the features of her husband whose portrait hung above the mantel.—As she gazed the canvass seemed almost ready to speak to her, and she fancied that the lineaments took the expression of kindness and confidence. She shuddered and started to her feet, for the bitter memory came up how on such a night as this he had artfully put on that expression to win her to her ruin! She mentally thanked God, who had enabled her to resist, and turning to her oldest daughter, said:—

"Is it not almost time for little ones to think of retiring?"

A few "ohs!" and "ahs!" of objection were smiled down by the resolute yet gentle mother, and all arranged themselves in a quiet and respectful attitude, when the eldest daughter commenced a simple and touching evening hymn, with the words of which all were familiar; and the whole joined in the sweet and plaintive air. The second child then read in a clear and understanding voice, as one who comprehended what she read, a chapter in one of the gospels, and then mother and children knelt to acknowledge the care which had preserved them to that hour—to thank God for his many benefits and to implore a continuance of his protection hrough the silent watches of the night. On this occasion the mother and the wife, who often remembered him in her silent prayers, could not forget the absent and erring but still beloved husband; and when they rose from their knees he stood silent and in tears before them! He had knocked unheard—or if heard by the children unnoticed—in their habits of reverence, and knowing the voice which was speaking had crept silently in. Fanny took him by both hands—studied his face an instant, but in that instant, with all a woman's tact and quickness she read all she wanted to know—and throwing herself into his willing arms she wept tears of joy upon his bosom. Deserted wife and mother—all the past was forgotten, and Fanny Price was Fanny Price—confiding, loving, self-sacrificing Fanny Price still!

We need not further describe the particulars of that meeting. Nor need we very minutely follow the story which Fanny would not permit her husband to commence until the children were kissed off to bed. Then she placed the wanderer in his own chair, which she had still preserved, and drawing up the ottoman worked by her fingers during the past days of her married happiness and leisure, she rested her elbow upon his knee and looked up trustingly in his face as he proceeded in his narrative. Could he have deceived her while those gentle eyes were fixed upon his face? He neither did nor desired to.

When first in difficulty he applied for loans to his gay friends, but they soon taught him the difference which they perceived between a "good fellow" with plenty of money and a "poor fellow" who wanted assistance.—The very basest of the parasites, male and female, who had fattened upon his ruin, spurned him with contempt. Consious of having forfeited the esteem and respect of the good, he thought with love, regret and shame of his abused wife.

"Oh," interrupted Fanny, "if you had only come to her *then!*"

"It is better as it is," he said, as he looked affectionately in her face. "I have learned wisdom in my absence."

The naval service, which catches many a disappointed man and helpless malcontent, had been the place in which for three years the broken merchant had hidden his wounded pride, and the repentant husband his self-reproach and chagrin. He had written, and more than once too, and was deeply grieved that his wife had not received his letters; but the postman could not so readily find her in her retirement, as when her letters came to the care of Henry Price, Esq.

It remains only to say that Henry's reformation was through and lasting. He thanked again and again the prudence which had saved an asylum for his children from the wreck of his fortunes, and studied only the more to esteem and respect the character of her who had shown herself more equal to the emergency of misfortune than her husband. He commenced life anew under better auspicies and with better associations, and Fanny Price is again in her own house, and the acknowledged and respected mistress of it: her husband the hapiest of married men and a walking bundle of cautions against all friends, male or female, who would set up man or woman, by disparaging the mate who should be protected if weak—shielded from observation if erring, and *loved at all hazards!*

Water Drinking in Childhood.—It is particularly with those who have been accustomed to water-drinking in childhood that it will show its good effects in after life. During the first nine months, the infant is to be nourished by its mother's milk, which serves as food and drink, it is gradually accustomed to other sustenance during the period of weaning. After this is accomplished, however, the infant should have water as well as milk. By water drinking in childhood and youth, the foundation of a durable stomach is laid, and thus of a healthy body through life. The nerves and blood system are over excited by taking viands, spices, beer, wine, chocolate, coffee, &c., and thus a constant artificial state of fever is maintained, and the process of life is so much accelerated by it, that children fed in this manner, do not attain perhaps half the age ordained by nature. Besides this, experience has taught that they become passionate and wilful, having neither the will nor the power to make themselves or others happy. Furthermore, too, exciting and nutritious food gives rise to many diseases to which they fall a sacrifice in early years. Parents should weigh this well. They should throw aside their prejudice against water, which they look upon as weakening, ignorantly considering that the tender organism of children requires far more nourishing diet to bring it to maturity than the already perfected body of the adult. This is a wrong notion; children thrive best on the simple, moderately nourishing vegetable diet—on milk and pure water! We see this confirmed in the cottage of the peasant.—*Scientific American.*

The Uncertainty of Life.—Scarcely a day passes that we are not reminded of the frail tenure man has upon life and the things of time, and the necessity of a constant preparation for that change which awaits all. A striking illustration of this solemn fact came to our knowledge a day or two since. A gentleman actively engaged in extensive business in East Boston, was crossing the ferry in company with a friend, and in the course of conversation remarked: "Well, I have worked long enough, and hard enough, and have managed to secure sufficient property to support myself and family through life: I mean, therefore, to retire from business and enjoy myself the rest of my life." The gentleman arose the next morning in his usual health, and went to his place of business; at about 2 P. M., he was seized with the cholera, and ere the sun again rose, was numbered among the dead! His bright anticipations of future enjoyment on earth were blasted, and the wealth which for years he had been toiling to secure, in a moment forever snatched from his posession. Life is indeed suspended by a brittle thread, which the faintest breath may sunder. —[*Boston Jour.*

The Turks have a proverb which says, that the devil tempts all other men, but that idle men tempt the devil.

DEATH OF MEHEMIT ALI, EX-PACHA OF EGYPT.

[From the Boston Bee.]

This is a world of changes—a dozen years since the name of the Macedonian which is at the head of this article, was in nearly every mans mouth, and his deeds were the theme of nearly every writer for the public press. Now, other men and other measures are talked of and written about—columns are filled with speculations on campaigns which none save the actors therein know any thing about—and a paragraph of three lines informs the world that Mehemet Ali is dead. He who, by his energetic will conquered the land of Pharaoh—sought to civilize its people by people by baptising them in blood—came near driving the Turks from Constantinople, is suffered to pass away without eliciting a word of comment. Eulogiums or funeral honors his memory deserveth not, but a hasty glance at his eventful life may not be uninteresting to our readers

Born at Cavala, in the year 1766, Mehemet Ali embraced the profession of arms, and won his first laurels in fighting the French at Rahmanieh. When the army evacuated Egypt, he entered the Pacha's service, and gradually worked his way along by his sword, his sagacity and poison, until he ruled the whole valley of the Nile; although occasionally the Sultan, jealous of this "Napoleon of the East," would appoint a Pacha over him.

The last of these unwelcome superiors was Elfy Bey, chief of the Mamelukes, who perished with his band in 1811. Four hundred and seventy of these gallant cavaliers were enticed into the citadel of Grand Cairo, and there shot before Mehemet Ali's eyes. One, only, dashing down a steep precipice, on his Arab steed, escaped this bloody and treacherous massacre.

Mehemet then undertook to introduce European customs into Egypt, at the point of the bayonet. Factories were started, schools were founded, squadrons were built, armies were disciplined—yet behind this mark of civilization there was the most barbarous despotism. The fertile valley of the Nile was covered into one vast plantation, belonging to Mehemet Ali, who made every man, woman and child therein execute his bidding, or ordered them to the scaffold. His greatest work, the *Mahmoodieh Canal*, is a sample of the rest of his "civilized operations."—Uniting Alexandra with the Nile, it is of the greatest utility to Egpt, and it was a mechanical triumph to construct a canal sixty miles in length, ninty feet in bredth and eighteen feet in depth, in less than eighteen months. But how was the work done? By an order from Mehemet Ali, the chiefs of the villages assembled the *fellahs*, and each district furnished a certain quota of laborers, who were chained, and marched to their allotted division.—300,000 men were thus torn from their homes, and forced to scrape up the earth with their hands, or bits of board, and carry it to the banks in baskets on their heads. Their food was of the coarsest description, and of the 300,000 who commenced the work, 23,000 died before it was completed, for want of the necessaries of life and from excessive labor. This is a fair specimen of *civilization in modern Europe*, where the people are as abased, as brutal, as depraved and as they were twenty years since.

While carrying on his iron rule at home, Mehemet Ali has sustained his power by several bloody wars aroad. His eldest son, Tustan Pacha, died after an expedition against the Wahkabies in 1816, after which the sanguinary Ibrahim, Mehemet's step-son, took command of the Egyptian forces. Sustained by French renegades, he has left a bloody record of his prowess in the Morea, and in Syria, where the European powers arrested him on the plain of Nezib, and prevented him in the very flush of victory from driving the Turks beyond the Bosphorour.

On this occasion, France unquestionably withheld promised aid, and Mehemet Ali learned not to put his trust in Princes. He afterwards re-acknowledged the supremecy of the Sublime Porte, and some half-dozen years ago went in state to Constantinople, to pay homage to the Sultan. Every humbug scheme was sure to receive his aid, and the miserable Egyptians toiled under the lash, to raise exports in order to pay for "civilized" economical and political follies.

Five years ago this very month, Europe was startled by the announcement that Mehemet Ali had abdicated his pachalic to Ibrahim, and was about to retire to Mecca. But the example of Charles Fifth was not really put into execution, for the old Nero returned to power. Ibrahim died not long afterwards, but Mehemet was gradually superceded by one of his sons, and has been for the past two years in his dotage. His remains have been intorred in a magnificent musque, which he constructed, (lined entirely with rock alabater,) in the citadel of Cairo. The view from this mosque is one of the finest in the world! Directly beneath is Grand Cairo, with its minarets, domes, and Saracenic architecture—beyond, the majestic Nile winds through a broad belt of verdure, studded with groves of acacias, sycamores and orange trees—while in the distance are the distance are the gigantic pyramids, standing on the border of the fearful and far-spreading Lybian desert.

We have had interviews with Mehemet Ali at this beautiful spot, and at his palace at Raset'tin, near Alexandria. He was a spare, vigerous old man, with a flowing white beard, and an eye like General Jackson's. Courteous to strangers, he always gave them full protection while visiting the wonders of his pachalic, and during his war with England, in 1840, while Admiral Stopford was attacking one of his castles, he sent a flag of truce with the "Indian Mail," which had just arrived by way of the Red Sea.

This "Indian mail" route makes Egypt a desirable acquisition for the repacity of England, and various have been the stratagems used by John Bull to get a "right of way" from Ca ro to Suez. The most that ever could be obtained was the substitution of horses for the slow and uncertain camels, although a few of the latter are used to carry water for the horses to the "half-way house."

France has now her hands full at home, but we shall not be surprised to see a struggle bet ween her and England for the valley of the Nile, now that Mehemet is gone. Let either nation come into power there, the people will be the gainers, and happiness may then again be found in that once proud land, now a melancholy spectacle of past grandeur—

"Eternal sum er gilds her yet,
But all except her sun is set.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

Large as are the strides, and splendid as are the triumphs of the spirit of progress of the nineteenth century, she still numbers her enemies by thousands. Chinese walls, and Chinese hatred to improvement, still hold some sway among many of our people. They love and would foster "the good old way!" Why, in the meridian time of "the good old way," ships required months to perform a voyage from Liverpool to New York, now, the winds and tides, held in vassalage by the spirit of progress, wait the vessel from world to world in a single fortnight! By "the good old way," a bark was pulled from New York to Albany in twenty days; now, the superb vessel asks but ten hours to accomplish the same journey! According to "the good old way," a press which could strike off a thousand newspapers in a night, was viewed in a light but little removed from the marvellous; now, a press in the same time hurls from its great iron hands fifty thousand sheets. By "the good old way," nice old ladies, who happened to be blessed with ugliness and black cats, were hung up or drowned as witches; now, our nice old ladies are honored only less than our handsome young ladies! By "the good old way," monarchs were clad, by even Americans, in the light of divinity; and now, the Yankee

"Would shake hands with the king upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his majesty."

By "the good old way," Columbus would slumber an unknown man in an unknown grave. But the spirit of progress pointed his ardent eyes to another world, baptized by another sea, in the far off Hesperides; and that race which is the crown of humanity, now swarm on the fertile soil of that new earth, to chain matter to the car of civilization, illumine mankind with the beams of liberty, and send hoary errors crumbling away in the awful shadow of reform. When you can bind the wing of the eagle with a cobweb, when you can stop the world in its motion by a priestly dictum, then attempt to arrest the giant of progress in his majestic career. He who does attempt it before these labors have been accomplished, must only be crushed himself beneath his mighty feet.

THE LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA—ONE MONTH LATER.

The steamer "Empire City" brings California papers to August 2d, from which we extract the most important or interesting of California news:

The steamer California left San Francisco on the evening of the 2d of August, and arrived at Panama on the 23d ult.

The California, on her passage, lost nine passengers, mostly cabin, by fever. Among them was Mr. Ira Payne, late of Brooklyn, Miller and a Mr. Emmons, brother of Lieut. Emmons of the Warren. The California arrived at San Francisco on the 15th of August. She carried up 300 passengers, of whom about 60 were taken on at Acapulco and San Blas, including all the Americans at those ports. There had been much sickness at San Blas—much more than at Panama. Several Americans had died there.

The Oregon, to sail from Panama on the 28th August, was somewhat crowded with passengers, and the Empire City's passengers must wait for the California, which steamer would sail about 20th September.

At San Francisco prices of every article of produce and manufacture had fallen off, although from second hands at retail large profits were still realized. The California stores on her last voyage were bought cheaper of ships in the harbor than were her stores in New York on her voyage out. Salaries were also much reduced and clerks could be hired about as cheap as in New York, excepting the better class of book-keepers. The large number of young men who have returned from the mines unable to endure the toil necessary to procure gold, had produced this glut of clerks. Manual labor, however, was still high, $6 per day, carpenters get $10 to $12.

China goods were extremely abundant and selling very low. The Rome had arrived from Canton with a full cargo, which could not be sold, and it was not unlikely that she would bring it to the States. Fashionable and well made clothing and choice preserved provisions, were about the only articles selling well. All the late arrived cargoes would lose money, but the prospects was that the trade would improve. Building materials and ready made houses were still in large demand at extravagant prices. A large number of these houses had been received and put up, and also a considerable number had been erected from Oregon lumber and rented at high prices.

San Francisco was healthy as usual. Dysentery prevailed to some extent. In the new placers up the Rivers, Benicia, Stockton, &c., dysentery was very prevalent.

The number of women in San Francisco was increasing, but there was still a great lack of the "last best gift."

From the Placer Times of July 5.

A movement has taken place in the Gold Region—the forcible expulsion of certain foreigners and naturalized citizens from the Placers of the Middle Fork by an armed body of men calling themselves Americans. Of three individuals thus expelled, whom we have seen, one is an old resident of California and a naturalized citizen of the United States. Another is a native Peruvian, naturalized, who has perilled his life many times in this country, fighting under the American flag, and who was severely beaten by the enemy because he refused to bear arms against us.

Hostilities have been commenced against those only who speak Spanish and cannot speak English.

The Regulators gave to their victims three hours grace. This enabled them to escape with some of their animals; but they would certainly feel still more indebted had they been able to have brought away with them their provisions and machines.

Our advices from the Mines are not of a very exciting nature, if we except the reports that the Americans have commenced in earnest to expel all foreigners from the Middle Fork.

We conversed with a gentleman last evening from the North Fork, who seemed well acquainted with the success of the miners in that section.—Those who work faithfully with machines, seldom fail of making from one to three ounces per day, while many are making more, and a far greater number less. There had been two deaths by drowning within a few days, but our informant did not recollect the names of the unfortunate men. These frequent deaths should be a warning to those engaged at the mines as well as to future adventurers.

Near Mormon Island, last week, three men with two machines took out $1,818 in three days.—These mines are undoubtedly the most productive that are now being worked.

Although the excessively warm weather has set in, it is not accompanied by the amount of sickness apprehended. But very few cases are believed to exist in the Sacramento valley. It may be that the scourge of fever will be spared its citizens this season, as the winter inundations were not so severe as those of the preceding year. The heat is most intense, notwithstanding. At Sacramento City the mercury ranges about midday, at the sweltering high of 115 degrees in the shade.

Provisions are plenty in the mines, and our informant states, without doubt correctly, that goods may be obtained in Sacramento city at San Francisco prices. Business in the former place is brisk and improvement rapidly going on. Town property, which three months ago was sold for 400, now readily command from 10 to 15,000 dollars.

By the arrival of gentlemen from the Stanislau washings, we are furnished with the gratify intelligence that work continues brisk on the San Joaquin tributaries, and is attended with more satisfactory results than was the Spring mining. The general health of those in the mines remain good.

From the Alta California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.

One of those whirlwinds of excitement which may now be said to have become periodical in San Francisco, was witnessed on Monday, July 16, 1849. Its immediate cause was an attack on the Sunday night preceding, by a large party of armed Americans, on several Chilean tents in different portions of the town. The tents were torn down and destroyed, their contents stolen or damaged, and their occupants knocked down, shot at, and otherwise maltreated.

In two instances the shots took effect, wounding one young man severely in the left hand, and in the other endangering life by a bullet passing through the body in the lower part of the abdomen. Both these men were beaten also. The scene as heard and seen by those residing in the vicinity, is described as heart-rending. In every direction were heard the cries and shrieks of women and children, mingled with the oaths and demoniac laughter of reckless and impious men, whilst the report of fire-arms, and the sound of blows falling thick and fast upon the defenceless, gave to the act its finishing touch of cowardly outrage and attempted assassination.

Since the month of February last, an association or society of young men calling themselves "Hounds" has existed in this town. Until recently it has not been known what were its objects, and as no outrages were comitted by its members, beyond an occasional street fight or brawl, but little notice was taken of them.

They had established a sort of Head Quarters in a large tent near the City Hotel, which they called "Tammany Hall," and from this they would sally on some ridiculous plea, and by threats of violence extort money, goods and effects from different persons. These things continued, without making much excitement against them, until the murder of poor Beatty, who was shot while accidently with them in one of their merauding excursions against the property of a foreigner.

The "Hounds," indignant that a foreigner should dare to defend, by force of arms, his property and the honor of his household, assembled the day after the occurrence, and confiscated and sold to the highest bidder the tent and effects of this man, who had done no more than protect himself against their assault.

The events and conduct relative to foreigners which has recently transpired in the mines, has, no doubt, tended to give assurance to these reckless men, and thus emboldened, were led to commit the outrages of Sunday night.

A police body is formed, of which Mr. Spofford was appointed chief. In accepting the office, he made an energetic address, and concluded by saying—"when I forget my duty, may God forget me." The citizens generally enrolled their names for police service, and the meeting adjourned.

The Alcalde issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to repair to his office at 3 P. M. of that day; and at that hour the largest public meeting ever held in San Francisco convened.

A VICTIM OF CIVILIZATION.

From the New York Dispatch.

Some fourteen years ago a poor ignorant girl, named Maria Monk, escaped from the Black Nunnery at Montreal. She came to Boston and told a number of extravagant stories of her infamous treatment by the Catholic Priests in that institution.—Some fanatic to the Protestant faith affected to believe her story, and converted poor Maria from an humble servant girl into a lion of the day. She was feted and cared for; and it is even supposed that her advent at that period, caused the destruction of the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, Massachusetts, which was fired by a mob in the year 1835. Benjamin F. Hallet, a literary gentleman was employed to put her story in shape, and it was printed in a book. This publication produced a most extraordinary effect in the community. Although it contained the most absurd and ridiculous details of enormities said to have been constantly practiced in the Black Nunnery, yet such were the silly prejudices in certain influential circles against the Catholic Doctrines, that the contents of her book were considered true to a considerable extent. More than a hundred thousand copies were sold at a dollar each, and the publishers realized a large fortune. Meantime poor Maria was foisted about from pillar to post, and finally became the degraded mistress of a very pious protestant, (a clergyman, we believe,) who was suspected to have profited largely by the sale of the book. He soon got tired of her, and turned her over to a heathen man, who was then employed as cashier of a penny newspaper in this city. Maria was then "sweet sixteen," and very pretty looking, if we except a slightly freckled complexion; while her new lover was on the wrong side of forty. She was of a small and delicate frame, with a simple but rather coarse expression of countenance, while he was a stout built, robust man, whose invidious smile was calculated to deceive the simple and unwary girl into confidence. A year or two passed away, and Maria's story proved to be false. The world became satisfied that she was not unlike other poor frail sisters—a most inveterate liar. Well, there is nothing strange in this. Hundreds of other poor uneducated girls had lived and lied before her, and yet she was denounced as something more vile than they. In due time the heathen man turned her over to the tender mercies of the brothel keepers and the police magistrates, and there she has remained until this day, sinking lower in the scale of pollution, until she is placed in durance as a Five Point thief. Maria Monk is emphatically a victim of civilization. Had the Protestants of Boston taken no notice of her wonderful disclosures, she would doubtless have lived and died a poor but artless servant girl; but having exalted her to the seventh heaven for traducing the Catholics, they should at least have repented their error and rescued the poor victim from a living hell. Thus wags this wicked and ungrateful world.

ANOTHER MYSTERY!—NINE IN ONE FAMILY POISONED!—We learned last evening that the family of Mr. Ward, furniture dealer at the corner of Western Georgia street, were poisoned! The family consists of nine persons—viz: Mr. Ward, wife, mother, and six others, all of whom were under the influence of the drug, whatever it may be.

It appears that they all ate dinner together yesterday, at their residence on Elizabeth street, near Cutter, and that a short time afterwards, four of them were seized with vomiting, and, in the course of the afternoon, the other five were also taken sick. Physicians were sent for, and Dr. Murphy arrived, and immediately pronounced the case *poison*. The proper antidotes were applied, and had the expected effect—placing all except Mr. Ward, his wife, and mother out of danger. They, up to 8 o'clock last evening, lay in a precarious state, and were not expected to survive until morning, but still hopes were entertained. The younger members of the family were staggering about the house in a sort of stupor, like persons under the expiring influence of liquor.

How the poison came is a matter of speculation; and it is not known whether it was intentionally or accidentally administered. At first the water was suspected, but, upon an analyzation, nothing was found, and when we left last evening, Dr. Murphy had taken a part of the coffee which was left at dinner, to analyze it. We did not ascertain the result of his investigation.

Some persons attributed the poison to the milch, as *milch* sickness, at this season of the year, has been heretofore known in that part of the city.

No one, we understand, has been suspected of admidestering the poison, and, up to the time of writing, the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. We will endeavor to give our readers the particulars in detail to-morrow.—*Cincinnati Commercial Sept. 11.*

FATAL ACCIDENT—EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE!—We stated a few days ago, that Mr. Henry Platt, of Philadelphia, an agent of the Washington Union and other papers, was killed recently, near Thomaston, Georgia, by the falling of a decayed tree standing on the side of the road over which he was traveling in a sulkey. His back was broken in three places, also, his neck, arm, and a leg, and his horse also killed. The Savannah Republic says:

"At the time of the occurrence, there was no wind abroad or cloud above; without one word of warning the poor man was hurried into eternity, unconscious even of the cause of his sudden death.—Was it the result of accident or fate? or was it the decree of an inscrutable Providence? A man who was born in a distant part of the country, happens to be at a particular spot in Western Georgia, on a certain day, at a certain hour, aye, at a certain *moment*; and at that instant a tree, which had been battling the storms of heaven for perhaps a century, falls in the 'stillness of noon-day,' and crushes him to death! The coincidence is as misterious as his fate is melancholy."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

ATROCIOUS VILLAINY.—A discovery has just been made in Cincinnati, almost equal to the celebrated case of Casper Hauser. About eight years ago it appears that an emigrant family passed through that city, and were furnished with money by a Mr. Burland, who sent them on their way, and retained the eldest daughter in his service. He shortly afterwards confined his wife in a garret, where she has remained for eight long years, no one in the vicinity knowing of her existence.

The guilty couple have lived together for that length of time, and had four children. A few days since Burland died, and the condition of his wife was discovered, and the authorities removed her to the hospital.

It would not be too much to say that such an atrocious occurrence as this has never before taken place in the United States. Murder is mercy compared to the infliction of such long protracted agony. The Cincinnati papers demand the punishment of the woman.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—The Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad company are now having delivered at our wharves, and along the line of their new road, some two thousand tons of Danville T railroad iron, for which we learn they pay $50 per ton at Danville. This company purchased lately one thousand tons of English iron, at about $45 per ton, but upon a comparison with the Danville iron which they had formerly used, they determined that in the end the American iron at $50 per ton was decidedly the cheapest article to the company. A great portion of the English iron now brought into this market is as brittle as cast iron, whilst the American railroad iron is so tough that it cannot be broken.—*Harrisburgh Union.*

FORTUNE'S CHANGES.—A few days since a young gentleman related to us *the following*: He said that his mother was speaking in the evening at the social home circle, of fortune's changes, and remarked, "that in her girlhood, at a social party, where there was music and dancing, a young blue eyed, light haired boy asked her to dance. She refused, and thought him rather presuming as he was the son of a blacksmith, and she the daughter of Capt. ——— a *militia* captain. There was a difference in their social position. That boy is the *present Governor of Massachusetts.*"

FIRST TOWNS IN AMERICA.—It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by the Europeans upon the American continent, were St. Augustine, in East Florida; and Santa Fe, the capital New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.—*National Intelligencer.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR,

MURRAY WHALLON, of Erie.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

DAVID OLIN, of Girard.
WM. GRIFFETH, of North East.

SHERIFF,

E. W. GERRISH, of Edenboro.

COMMISSIONER,

TRUMAN STEWART, of Amity.

AUDITOR,

HENRY TELLER, of Girard.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

HENRY GINGRICH, of Millcreek.

WANTED.—Those indebted for the Observer for a year or more are informed that our creditors are becoming *anxious* that we should pay up. A hint is as good as a kick sometimes. Will this be taken?

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Hawkins, one of the original Washingtonians, has arrived, and lectured last evening. He will, also, lecture this and to-morrow evenings.

ABSCONDED.—John Carrick, the builder of the two Revenue Vessels launched from this city, this summer, went to Washington some two or three weeks since to draw the pay for their construction. He came back as far as Buffalo, where all trace was lost of him for some days, and people began to think he had been murdered and robbed. Recent intelligence from New York, however, render it certain that he has absconded and gone to California, leaving almost every-body in this community in his debt. Even the printers did not escape!

MAJOR-GENERAL.—Col W. W. Loomis, of this city, has been elected Major-General of the 20th division, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren and Venango. Although not much gifted with military criticism, we think a better selection could not have been made.

AMERICAN HOTEL, MEADVILLE.—We see that our old friend and favorite of the public, Jessee Rupp, has become proprietor of the American Hotel, in Meadville.—There is no mistake but the house under his management, will be made a favorite resort of all visiting that delightful village.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.—Our county ticket, and the proceedings of our county convention, will be found *in to-day's paper*. The proceedings of the convention will speak for themselves. They show that the Democracy of Erie, though borne down with numbers, and excluded from year to year from any participation and voice in our local affairs, are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow their principles at any time—that those principles are not surrendered to expediency, or modified to suit the locality. The democracy of Erie feel that they have a voice, however, in our state affairs, and are determined to let it be heard in October! The county ticket presented by the convention is a good one—better in many respects, and equal in all, to that of their opponents; and although it is not destined probably to succeed, yet it will receive a hearty and cordial support from the party. It is the duty of every man to vote, and vote too for the men who would most effectually carry out the principles and measures he deems essential to the welfare of the country. He is not to enquire when voting for principles and measures whether there is a probability or not of the succes of his candidates—*that* should have no influence with his vote! The election this fall is an important one! Great efforts are making by the friends of Gen Taylor, and his cabinet, to carry Pennsylvania! Defeated in every election since the inauguration, they have seized upon the Keystone to dam up the rushing waters of indignation which are pouring over them because of the broken pledges and broken promises of their President. Hopeless now in New York, since her masses have united, they look upon Pennsylvania as a folorn hope! To defeat that hope—to blast that prospect—the Democracy of Erie can and will contribute their mite! It will be their pleasure as well as their duty to do so. Taylorism has broken every pledge which brought it into power, and deserves at the hands of the people a condemnation such as has been gloriously begun by Connecticut, Maine, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Iowa! Let Pennsylvania array herself on the side of these patriotic sisters, and she will be followed by New York, and Taylorism, rotten with broken pledges and broken promises, will be condemned by the voice of public opinion ere it has been in existance a twelve-month. To this end we call upon our friends to rally in support of their state and county nominations. We have no "spoils" to stimulate us to exertion—we have no wheaten loves or five small fishes of politics, to urge us to do our duty—but we have what is better and more valuable to those who contend for principle—*truth, justice and right* upon our side!

IT DOES NOT PAY EXPENSES.—There were none so fierce, during the canvass last summer, in favor of the election of Taylor as the neutral or independent press, and now, that the experiment has been tried, and Taylorism has been found wanting in the energy necessary to the administration of the government as it should be, there are none so fierce in there denunciations! Then Taylorism was unknown and untried, and was popular—now they have found that it does not pay expenses but has become a bye-word among the people, and they, too, turn against the child of their own creation, and with the bitterest maledictions pronounce curses upon its head. Hear one of these sheets—the *New York Sun*—than which no paper in the country contributed more to the elevation of the "Second Washington."

"Our government appears to understand everything but attending to the works and interests of the people.—It can fold its arms and see Hungary blotted from the list of nations—it can dog the brave spirits who seek to aid republicanism on this hemisphere—it can leave American citizens to be massacred on our frontiers by ruthless savages, but it can do nothing to promote the liberty and glory of the nation. What is the reason? Is it imbecility or wilfulness; is it blindness or determined policy? California exists without government; our frontiers are ravaged for months, and the administration of Zachary Taylor is silent and idle. Was it for this the people cast off party bonds and elected him? Was it simply to sweep the offices of the nation that he came into power upon pledges to serve the people? We had thought differently, but we cannot shut our eyes to facts; facts which speak louder than pledges. How long must this state of things last? must it be until the people rise again at the ballot box in vindication of their freedom, their interests and rights?"

☞ The *Gazette* says it may be expected that it "would offer a formal reply to the attack upon John H. Walker, the whig candidate for State Senator, contained in the last Observer," but "it will not." No, no, the *Gazette* knows better than to give us a chance to expose that individual's connection with the swindling Bank of the United States—how he went to the legislature, the session that Bank was chartered, *poor*, but came back *rich*—how he has fed and fattened upon the hard earnings of those who have been swindled by that worse than piratical institution, and who, if not guilty, is at least not above suspicion of having procured his present nomination for some similar purpose! The *Gazette*, for once knows better which "side its bread is buttered" than to provoke any such investigation!

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Democracy of Crawford have nominated James Porter and David M. Bole, Esqs. for the Legislature, and James W. Douglass, for Treasurer, J. L. Henry for Commissioner, and Thomas Gilson for Auditor. These are excellent nominations, and we trust they will be elected. Messrs Porter and Bole, were members of of the last House, and proved themselves capable and honest.

FACTS vs. WHIG FUSTION.

According to whig *fustion*, an article which the newspapers of that party are just now filled to the exclusion of every fact or argument, there never was such a time since Noah's flood as now. The country is suffering to an unparalleled extent—the people are fairly bankrupt, and labor is everywhere crying for bread,—and all because *our taxes are not high enough!* Periodically this cry has swept over the country, and periodically these dealers in tariff *fustion*, have ruined the laborer, and mechanic, the merchant and farmer, *on paper!* It so happens that this periodical return of the *high-tax* fever always takes place *just before an election!* Is'nt it a singular coincidence! Just before an election, factories stop, iron works blow out, coal mines are evacuated: and it is still more singular, that it is only so *on paper!* Nobody ever hears of it in the immediate vicinity where such doleful tales are said to originate! Just now it is for the interest of these political gamblers to wage a war upon the existing revenue laws. The tariff of 1846 does not withdraw *enough* from the *pockets* of our farmers, mechanics and laborers, to swell the profits of our manufactures, and hence, to adopt the language of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, every *wild and improbable* story of the "effects" of that law upon the manufacturing interest of the country, is forced into the argument against it. The half of a fact, coupled with an erroneous conclusion, or a simple fact, shorn of all explanation of causes, is considered fair and honest enough, by some of those who are politically and peculiarly interested in having the prices of home manufactures raised as high as possible. They seemingly forget in their eagerness to amass fortunes in a few years, that the *money to pay those high prices*, and from whom those fortunes to the few are amassed, *comes from the many consumers, the thousands of hard-working farmers and mechanics*, in all the length and bredth of the land. Unfortunately for the judicious adjustment and the stability of this important question, it has been drawn into the vortex of politics, where all is considered fair—as, for instance—it was recently stated that eight mills had stopped in Massachusetts. It was not long before the paragraph, in its rounds, was placed under the imposing head, "Effects of the Tariff of '46"—when the truth was, they stopped for want of water. More recently, an extensive iron manufacturer in New Jersey having, months, ago, accepted an order for a large amount of iron, at prices higher than the present market rate, was busily preparing to execute it, when the other contracting party bought out of a bad bargain, by paying the iron-master *fifty-four thousand dollars*, to give up the contract. The works were forthwith blown out—and this fact, too, was proclaimed as the "ruinous effects of the Tariff of '46," without once alluding to the cause.—*Such ruin does not often fall to the lot of a farmer*, or in fact, any other than a manufacturer. There is no doubt that the recent revulsion that so prostrated all business in Europe, has thrown immense qualities of every description of manufactures on this market at less than cost—iron as well as most everything else—but these are occurrences that it is impossible to guard against by any revenue law, and it is not desible that the advantages that result to consumers, in every other part of the world, by buying these cheap articles, should be denied to consumers in the United States. The products held as assets by the bankrupt manufacturer, as well as of the bankrupt farmer, are usually sold, at forced sales, at a loss, and it is preposterous to attempt to prevent any one who chooses from buying them. That the manufacturers know and feel that they can command the home market, even under the present Tariff, *is manifest from the springing up of new mills and works all over the country.* If the business would not pay, they would not invest farther in them, as they are almost daily doing.—At Trenton, a new iron foundry has just been started, notwithstanding another manufacturer in that State made more by pocketing $51,000 and relinquishing a contract than in fulfilling it. A company of iron-workers in this State, which is known have made much money, and which have recently added *largely to their facilities to* manufacture, a few days ago, evidently for political effect, posted the following notice on the door of their counting-house:—"We regret that we cannot find work for the men in our employ; but the fault is not ours—*it is owing to the Tariff of* 1846." Now, this very company, if the reports be true of the extensive additions to their works, must feel assured that there is a market for all that they can produce—else why add more to a losing capital? Balder baits have rarely been put in political traps, and it can hardly be expected that they will catch sensible voters. It is a great pity for the really working portion of our manufacturers that this important matter has fallen into the hands of unscrupulous politicians, who, making it a hobby, hope by mounting it to ride into power and place, knowing little and caring less for the real interest of the subject they profess to have so much at heart.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

The Democracy of New York have at last united, and the days of Taylor whigery, Seward whigery, Fillmore whigery, and all kinds of whigery, under whatever leader or guise, are numbered. The Free Soil Convention which assembled at Utica on the 12th, acceded to the proposal of the Democratic Convention which assembled at Syracuse some ten or fifteen days ago, and nominated a part of that ticket and filled up the balance with "acceptable names." The following is the union ticket.

Secretary of State, Henry S. Randall.
Comptroller, John A. Lott.
Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield.
Treasurer, Benj. Welch, Jr.
Canal Commissioner, Frederick Follett.
State Engineer, Alex. Campbell.
State Prison Inspector, Darius Clark.
Judge of Appeals, F. G. Jewett.

Since this nomination a union mass convention has been held at Syracuse, and the ticket fully endorsed, ratified and approved by both sections of the party. This is indeed a result worthy of warm and universal congratulation. We will not allow ourselves to doubt that there is any probability of the compact not holding good, made, as it has been, in good faith on both sides, and on terms honorable to each section of the now reconciled Democracy. Those who object to it will find their voices drowned in the loud acclaim of joy that will applaud the union. It will be very easy to settle all other questions, now that of slavery has been satisfactorily adjusted. The dispute in reference to organization, for instance, can be speedily disposed of. In a word, we see nothing to prevent the Democrats of New York from becoming as great and controlling a party as ever they have been. How joyous and ennobling a spectacle it will be, to see them turning their swords against the common enemy, instead of against each other!

STILL QUIBBLING.—The Fredonia *Censor* is still quibbling. It does not meet its own issue or answer the queries we have put to it. Such Editorial dodging may do well enough in New York, but up here in Pennsylvania it will not pass current. Once again, therefore, we ask that paper distinctly, and we wish an *honest* (if it knows what that word means) straight forward answer: if the election of the notorious M'Gaughey from a whig district to Congress, is a "rebuke" to the Senate, which refused to confirm his nomination as Governor of Minnesota, *who* the election of W. J. Brown, from the same state, the first victim of Gen. Taylor's *broken-pledges, is a "rebuke," to?* Also, *who is "rebuked"* by the election of Stanton, late Postmaster at Maysville, Kentucky, but *removed* by Gen. Taylor because he was a *Democrat*. His district was a *whig* district, as the *Censor* knows. When the *Censor* answers there questions, predicated upon its flourish of trumpets over M'Gaughey's election being a "rebuke to the Locofoco Senate," we will attend to the other issues it has attempted to drag in. By the by, presuming that our cotemporary will "Stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder," he may as well tell us, while his hand is in, *who* is "rebuked" by the election, unanimously, of the gallant Col. J. W. Garey as *Alcade* of San Francisco, an office combining the important duties of Mayor of the city, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Col. G., the *Censor* will also recollect, was appointed Postmaster of San Francisco by Mr. Polk, and *removed* by Gen Taylor because he was a Democrat, *and a volunteer in the Mexican war!*

WARREN, MCKEAN AND ELK.—The Democrats of this representative district have nominated GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren, for the House.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA—THE GOVERNMENT—THE POLITICS—THE MEN, AND THE FUTURE OF THAT TERRITORY.

No arrival from the Pacific Territories has created so sound a feeling in regard to California, as the intelligence brought by the steamer Empire City. Apart from the numerous evidences confirming the most exaggerated accounts of the gold region, we now perceive, from numerous indications, that California is emerging from a state of lawless chaos into a condition of order and government. The great excitement produced by the assault upon the Chilians, by persons calling themselves Americans, and the energetic measures taken to punish the outrage, and to prevent a recurrence of similar acts of violence, argue well for the future peace of the country. An exciting election has passed without turbulence or complaint. It would not have been remarkable, indeed, if many outrages had occurred, among a population collected by such inducements, and thrown in connection by circumstances so explosive. It *is* remarkable that many more scenes of violence have not transpired, and the fact that those alluded to have aroused an indignant excitement and led to the adoption of prompt measures to arrest them, proves that California has, among its citizens, a majority of orderly, intelligent and responsible men, who respect themselves and love their country.

The general election for members of the Convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to the admission of California into the Union as a State, and for officers of the intermediary Government, was held on the 1st of August, in accordance with the proclamation of General RILEY. We have, up to this writing, received few of the returns of the election. Our letters, however, all concur in the fact, that California is *essentially and overwhelmingly Democratic*. One of our correspondents asserts that seven-eights of the people are Democrats—another says "The politics of California is decidedly Democratic, as you will perceive from the returns of the *men elected*." A well known democrat of Philadelphia, says: "The administration *notwithstanding all the efforts to render California a Whig State*, has already been condemned by the people of this blooming territory."

One of the results of the election at the city of San Francisco—the reader will find the figures in another column—was the choice of Colonel JOHN W. GEARY, late of the 1st Pennsylvanian Regiment in Mexico, as First Alcalde, an office combining the important duties of Mayor of the city, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. There were seven tickets in the field, but the name of Colonel GEARY was upon each. Every other candidate had an opponent, but he got every vote thrown. The cause of this extraordinary mark of favor, shown to one who had only been four months in the territory, was not so much his talents, which are undoubted, his personal character, his courteous address, or his bravery as a soldier, as the feeling of indignation excited by his summary removal from the place of Postmaster of the city of San Francisco, by General TAYLOR, and the appointment, in his place, of one of the most violent foes of the war, and one of the bitterest opponents of the acquisition of California. He had held the post-office but a short time before he heard of his removal, by an administration that came into office pledged against proscription. During this period the office did not render half enough revenue for his support, though the duties of the post required his constant attention. He won the esteem of all who met him, and became a general favorite at San Francisco. Imagine his surprise, therefore, and the indignation of the people, when they heard that General TAYLOR, in his greedy anxiety to reward "a Mexican Whig," and an enemy to the acquisition of that fine territory, as well as in defiance of his voluntarily offered pledges, had removed that brave and accomplished officer. The result was that Colonel GEARY was compelled to send back his wife and children to the United States, whom he had brought with him in the hope of being able to support them on the proceeds of an office which no man more deserved. Is it wonderful that the people of California should rise *en masse* and rebuke an act so utterly unworthy of the fame of General TAYLOR, because execrably disreputable and unmanly?

We may now predict for California, a brilliant Future The American character is only beginning to show itself in the gradual establishment of law, government, and consequent accountability. Soon Civilization will arise upon its luminous wings, and in a few short years, that whole valley will swarm with a prosperous people, and exult under the influence of the spirit of an enlightened and irresistible Progress.—*Pennsylvanian.*

VOTERS TAKE NOTICE.—The following sections of the Act of the Assembly, approved the 27th day of February, A. D. 1849, are published for the information of the electors of Erie county, viz:

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and ERIE, from and after the passage of this Act, to vote for all the candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on ONE SLIP OR TICKET; *Provided*, The office for which every candidate is voted for shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. That any fraud committed in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.—It should be known that to entitle a man to vote at the coming election, it is necessary that he shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the district or township where he offers his vote, ten days, and that he has paid a state or County tax which was assessed at least ten days previous to the day of election. Young men, however, between twenty-one and twenty-two, who are qualified in other respects, are entitled to vote without the payment of tax.

THE VALUE OF LIFE.—A man, named Schindel lately preferred a claim against the City Council of Chicago, for damages by the loss of his son who was drowned from a bridge belonging to the city. The council allowed him twenty-five dollars.

☞ WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Esq., has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners Chief Engineer of the North Branch Division. Mr. F. is a highly capable and experienced Engineer, and is at present one of the principal assistant engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The work is to be commenced immediately.

A VACANCY IN CONGRESS.—The death of the Hon. ALEXANDER NEWMAN, the member of Congress elect from the Wheeling district, Virginia, will create a vacancy, which will have to be filled before the meeting of the next Congress. The Pittsburg Post says the district has a small Democratic majority, which can be increased if our friends there make proper exertions, and nominate a good man for their candidate. Mr. Newman was elected when the Taylor party had better prospects and were in higher spirits throughout the country that they are at the present time. If the Democracy make a good nomination, they have nothing to fear.

MATRIMONIAL END OF A TRAGEDY.—Dr. Hardenbrook and Mrs. Nott, of Rochester, were married at Sandusky City, Ohio, the 5th inst. These parties, it will be recollected, were suspected of foul play in regard to the sudden and mysterious death of the latter's former husband some time since, and the doctor was tried but acquitted.

☞ The Roxbury Gazette, a Massachusetts "freesoil" paper, in a notice of the federal triumph in Rhode Island says:

"Dixon is about equal to a cotton-bag with a nigger in it. Much of the wealth of Rhode Island was accumulated in the slave trade, and a large portion of her present population are nothing but spindles."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union's table of results shows the election to the next congress of 102 democrats, 104 whigs, and 9 free soilers. To be elected, 1 in Massachusets, 6 in Maryland, 4 in Louisiana, and 4 in Mississippi.

VENANGO, CLARION, AND JEFFERSON.—The Democrats of this representative district have nominated for re-election the members of the last House, JOHN MCCALMENT, of Clarion, and JOHN HASTINGS, of Jefferson. Both are excellent men and radical Democrats.

☞ The property burned and destroyed in Toronto and Montreal since the political riots in Kingston and Toronto, last March, exceeds $650,000.

A WAR WITH FRANCE PROBABLE!

The following telegraph news from Washington (confirmed by private dispatch) looks somewhat warlike:

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—3 P. M.

The Journal of Commerce has a telegraphic *despatch* from Washington, under date of last evening, announcing that the President has directed that the French Minister, M. Poussin, be informed that his passports are now ready for him. An impudent note from Poussin is the cause.

NEW YORK, Sept 18—7 P. M.

The dismissal of M. Poussin, the French Minister, has been the theme of conversation pretty much all day. M. Poussin, it is said, claimed of Mr. Clayton the Secretary of State, Indemnity for French property destroyed by the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Mr. Clayton took the matter into consideration. A correspondence ensued some weeks ago but M. Poussin pressed the claim so industriously, not to say impertinently, that the matter being referred to the President, the President instantly demanded his recal, by the French Government. The French Government took the matter up and M. De Tocqueville writes by the last steamer that he saw errors on both sides and declines recalling M. Poussin. Thereupon M. Poussin is dismissed by the President. Rumor adds, but not until he wrote another letter. M. Poussin received his conge last week and must have been aware of it some days ago. The correspondence is said to be very tart and sharp. It is feared it may lead to serious difficulty between the two governments.

Private letters from Washington, received to-day, say the circumstances which led to the dismissal of M. Poussin, are of the most aggrevated character and that serious difficulties are apprehended therefrom. The government has taken high ground and will not retract, no matter what the consequence may be.

The Tribune says: We understand that the position of Poussin is sustained by his government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—7 P. M.

"Independant," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, telegraphs to that paper in relation to the *Poussin affair*, as follows:

"The Administration here will not advance an inch or retract a word—and if, France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no diplomatic cobbling. It is a question of honor in which the United States cannot abandon its high position.

After a protracted and important correspondence between the French Minister and Department of State, letters of dismissal and passports were communicated to M. Poussin on Friday last, the 14th. The whole subject of dispute has been before the French government, whose course has been such as to justify the prompt and decided action of the administration. It devolves upon *France* to determine whether war shall grow out of this difficulty or not."

The Tribune says that M. Roussin's recall has been decided upon by the French government, independent of his difficulty with the Cabinet at Washington.

Gen. Monthollon, son of Gen. M. is said to have been determined upon as his successor.

So much for the "*peace* administration." So much for the hypocritical cant of whig newspapers, and whig orators! So much for a blundering and inefficient cabinet, headed by a President whose statesmanship has been learnt on a negro-plantation and in the swamps of Florida! Blundering as the administration is, however, let it get into a war, whether necessary or unnecessary, just or unjust, the Democracy will stand by it! They will not stop to enquire whether it is "God abhored," whether 'tis for the acquisition of the French prossessions in the West Indias, and thus pave the way for the acquisition of Cuba, or not! They will support the administration, and fight it through, and *then* enquire, into the causes—see whether it could have been avoided—examine into its justice—help pay the cost—and then settle with its instigators! This will be the course of the Democracy should trouble with France grow out of this "flare up" with Monsieur Poussin, and M. De Tocqueville, and thus be very unlike the *legitimate* supporters of this "*peace* administration," *par-excellence!* We shall look for further news from Washington with interest.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—If ever a man could, with justice, exclaim: "Save me from my friends," it is the whig Candidate for Senator. The last *Gazette* offers the following appology for him:

"Mr. Walker is known in this community as an able, plain speaking, sincere man—a man who utters his real sentiments in the language of manly boldness, regardless of consequences, and will not compromise what he conceives to be honor and truth for the sake either of avoiding the frowns of friends or conciliating the smiles of enemies. Like all other men, he has his faults, but they spring from the head rather than the heart, and, however exceptionable in themselves, always bear the impress of blunt honesty. In empty polish and heartless blandness nothing is claimed for him: but in honor, integrity, respect for the rights of his fellows, and devotion to the public interest, it is humbly held that he has no superior.—The citizens of the County desired and are gratified in his nomination for Senator, because they know him to be capable and worthy, and disposed to employ his energies in furtherance of the general welfare."

We have heard of candidates being killed with faint praise, but never saw one so effectually knocked on the head by a friend before. Why, such an apology could be made for the bigest blackguard in christendom, not being put forth by the organ of a candidate for a seat in one of our most dignified bodies, it is most astonishing, and clearly shows that the individual attempted to be defended, is beyond defence. When his friends stab him thus, it is unnecessary for his opponents to say any thing. We leave him there, with the simple remark that, if one of our friends would make *such* a public apology to us, we'd cowhide him if we were big enough, and try it at any rate.

☞ We can't help it, but we do feel like one of our contemporaries whenever we see a neat, pretty girl, with tempting lips and roguish eyes, and a well turned ancle—we always wish that she was near a mud-puddle, and that we had to lift her over. It's a weakness, probably, but we *cannot* help it.—*Carlisle Democratic.*

You "cannot help it," hey? Yes you can, you know-nothing piece of bachelorism! Get married, sir, get married—that will help "*it*" some, or we are not a judge of the symptoms.

☞ The *Gazette* is calling upon its friends to adhere to regular nominations. Is our cotemporary afraid its favorite candidate for the Senate will get "scratched" by some of those whose "hides" he took off as Attorney for the swindling United States Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The following persons were elected to the various offices named below, on the 1st of August:

Judge of the Superior Court; Peter H. Burnett Prefect; Horace Hawes. Alcalde; John W. Geary. Second Alcalde; Frank Turk. Sub-Prefect; Francisco Guerrero. For Town Council, T. H. Greene. Delegates to the Convention; Edward H. Gilbert, Myron Norton, Wm. M. Gwin, Joseph Hobson, Wm. M Steuart. Supernumerary Delegates; Wm. D. M. Howard, Francis S. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanchez, Rodman M Price.

☞ The *Gazette* says Mr. Walker's faults "spring from the head rather than the heart." This is news—it has been generally believed heretofore that they "spring from the" pockets.

A QUEER TASTE.—The Editor of the Carlisle *Democrat*, who we take for a bachelor, in describing a "pretty foot," says he "would rather be kicked by such a foot than Kissed by half the pretty faces," he meets with—Well, every one to his taste—there is no law to prevent that—but for our part we prefer to come in contact with *lips* rather than *toes*.

IRON.—The English iron, we have understood, that afforded here to our Railroad Companies at $40 per ton has been found so inferior in quality, as to be dearer than the domestic manufacture is at $50 per ton—and the probability is that a trial or two of the foreign low priced article will prove what is now asserted, and its use be abandoned for our own *cheaper*, through higher priced article. Those who have been asking an increase of the Tariff, in order to shut out foreign competition, will see from this that the difficulty complained of is not in the Tariff, and that the British cannot now, under the present rate of duties of thirty per cent., put into this market iron of equal quality, at a price lower than it can be made there with profit. It is not desireable that the duties on iron should be so high as to raise the price on consumers, merely to add fortunes to those engaged in the domestic production. All unnecessary taxing should be avoided, as far as possible.—*Ledger.*

A SPECIMEN.—George P. Marsh, whom Gen. Taylor has sent to Constantinople, said in congress that the Mexican war was "not only provoked but commenced by us." He also said, it was a "national crime." The lives of the mass of those engaged in the war, he said, were "worth nothing." This is a specimen of Taylor's friends

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to a call of the Democratic County Committee delegates from the several townships and boroughs of the county assembled at Brown's Hotel in Erie, on Saturday, Sept. 15th, 1849, in County Convention for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The convention was organized by the election of GEO. H. CUTLER, Esq. of Girard, President, and *Benj. Grant*, of Erie, and *E. D. Picket*, of Girard, Secretaries.

On motion, the chair appointed Benj Grant, W. A. Galbraith and E. W. Gerrish a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

On motion the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, when the following ticket was formed:

Senator—MURRAY WHALLON, of Erie.
Assembly—DAVID OLIN, of Girard.
" WM. GRIFFETH, of North East.
Sheriff—E. W. GERRISH, of Edenboro.
Commissioner—TRUMAN STEWART, of Amity.
Auditor—HENRY TELLER, of Girard.
Director of the Poor—HENRY GINGRICH, of Millcreek.

On motion, the Central Committee were authorized, in case any of the candidates should refuse to accept the nomination hereby tendered them, to fill their places with other names.

The committee on resolutions then, through their chairman, reported the following, which were accepted and adopted.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the down trodden and oppressed everywhere—That we have heard with sorrow of the late reverses that have attended the Roman, Hungarian and other European efforts for freedom; and that we believe that the blood of the patriots so profusely and bountifully poured out, is not shed in vain, but that upon the present wreck of civil liberty a race will arise that will call their inhuman task masters to an account, and sacrifice upon the holy altar of freedom universal liberty and equality, the last vestage of oppression and tyranny.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American people to whom is committed the guardianship of the tree of liberty, to be ever vigilant, "to resist early and always every encroachment upon the rights of the people," and that the increasing power of corporations, and the great extent of corporate privileges, should be to us cause of jealous and serious alarm.

Resolved, That now, as heretofore, we are in favor of such revenue laws as shall act equally and beneficially "upon all the great interests of the country," and disapprove of every system that "gives bounties to particular interests, to the detriment of the great industrial classes of the country," and "which are in clear violation of the principles of the Democratic party which proclaims equal rights to all."

Resolved, That we are opposed to granting any banking privileges without stringent individual liability, a specie basis, and every possible restraint the law can lay upon such corporations for the safety of the people.

Resolved, That our views upon the Mexican war remain unchainged, and that now, as heretofore, we believe it was brought on by the aggressions of Mexico, and that to the late administration great praise is due for the prompt and energetic measures adopted and carried out for the preservation of the rights of the country, and the supremacy of the banner of the nation.

Resolved, That we recur with pride as Americans and Democrats to the administration of the lamented POLK.—In the field—in the cabinet—in diplomacy—equally eminent, for proof of which we need only recur to the glorious results of the war with Mexico, followed by a just and wise treaty—the acquisition of Texas, Oregon, New Mexico and California—the formation or renewal of the most favorable treaties with European powers—the permanent establishment of a sound currency, with universal prosperity throughout the land. These are some of the fruits of that administration, and which commend it to the admiration of the civilized world.

Resolved, That President Taylor has violated every pledge made previous to the election, thereby committing a fraud upon the people, for which they will hold him accountable notwithstanding his efforts to shift the responsibility upon his corrupt ministry.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed constitutional reform for the election of Judges by the people—that the Democracy stand now where they did in 1835 and '36, the advocates in the legislature and at the polls of such changes in the constitution of the State as will make it more republican in its character, and more suitable to the wishes and genius of the people.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of JOHN A. GAMBLE for Canal Commissioner—that he is honest, faithful and capable, and every way worthy the support of the Democracy of the Keystone state.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the increase of the State Debt for any purpose whatever, and urge the necessity of exercising economy in every branch of the government; and that all laws like that of last session, creating *three* new Judicial districts at an annual expense of *eight thousand dollars*, are the legitimate effects of whig ascendancy, and admonish us that there is no safety in any of their pledges or professions of economy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Erie *Observer*, Democratic *Union* and *Keystone*, and such other papers as may see proper to copy them.

On motion the thanks of the convention were returned to Maj. Brown for his politeness in furnishing a room for the occupation of the convention

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

G. H. CUTLER, President.

Benjamin Grant, } Secretaries.
E. D. Picket, }

HE HAD HIM THERE.—A whig paper mentions as a very curious circumstance that the settlement of Salt Creek, Jackson county, Indiana, does not contain one whig voter, but it happens to have more citizens in the state prison than any other four towns in the state. A democratic journal accounts for it by supposing all the incarcerated Salt Creekers are whigs.

The Union finds in the elections in five states since November a democratic gain of 17,890, and in the contested portions of four other states a gain of 22,172, making a total democratic gain of FORTY THOUSAND and sixty-two votes.

SPECIE.—The amount of Specie now in the N. Y. Bank vaults, is over $8,000,000, and in the Sub-Treasury $6,500,999. Total, $14,599,979. This is believed to be unprecedented.

☞ Elizur Wright, in his last *Chronotype*, says he has received a present of a lot of lithographic pens, which he shall use for writing on the putrified hearts of Taylor Whigs.

☞ NOW, that the season for Coughs and Colds are advancing, we cannot do better than to urge upon our citizens the importance of guarding themselves against unnecessary exposures to the changes in the weather experienced in our climate at this time of the year. The introduction of Fall always brings with it a troublesome variety of weather, and the sudden transitions we feel from heat to cold, from dry to moist states of the atmosphere, frequently impart to our systems the first characters of disease, and lay the foundation of the numerous consumptive complaints so prevalent among our people. It is the wiser part to prevent, if possible, the formation of those diseases, by a proper respect for the laws which govern our bodies; but when Coughs and Colds do come, and before the Lungs become dangerously affected, we should have recourse to that efficacious and deservedly popular remedy for all diseases of the chest and lungs, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ See advertisement

☞ THE RESORTING influence of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue upon constitutions impaired and injured by a residence in billious climates, is one of its most valuable qualities. There are many constitutions that become gradually undermined by SIMILAR causes, without even a day's actul confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden,—all yield to this remedy if only faithfully used, accordingly to the directions of the pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Beware of other Cholagogus! *Dr. Osgood's* is the original and only genuine preparation.

☞ THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

FOX RIVER, June 12, '48.

DR. SLOAN—Sir! Please send by the bearer a new supply of your Horse Medicines: They are the best articles of the kind that I have ever used, never having been disappointed in their effects as I have been in the use of other, even the most celebrated ointments, Liniments &c of the day. I like very much this feature in them, viz: that they do all that is promised, and upon a thorough trial one, is constrained to add, that "half has not been told."

Respectfully, M. DUDLEY,

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold on gacncy by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure, when directions are followed, is M'Lane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the difference phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all. For sale by Carter & Brother, and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 1eth inst., by the Rev. Mr. Presley, Mr. JOHN STEWART to Mis JANE MOORE, all of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Vance, Mr. WILLIAM SILVERTHORN of Girard, to Miss RHODA MCKEE of Springfield.

On Monday last in Girard, by Rev. J. Vance, DAVID OLIN, Esq., and Miss ELIZA, daughter of Hon. M. Hutchinson, all of that place.

DIED.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, at the Reed House, ORLANDO, son of J. H. Powell, Esq., Theatrical Manager of this city, aged 4 years.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Stevens & Kellogg, or to Isaac B. Stevens, are hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts immediately. The books and accounts will remain in my hands, at the store now occupied by Wm. Crawford, in North East.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, Sept 22 1849. 3t19.

Commercial copy three times and charge Advertiser.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.



THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his frends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber having no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made to order, and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.

N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual price.

JOHN GOALDING.

Erie, Sept. 22, 1849. 16.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie County, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday, Oct., 29, A. D. 1849, at Bosworth's (late Hurt's) tavern near the premises, the following described property, to wit.—All the follow described piece of land situate and being in the township of Harborcreek, in said county: bounded on the north and east by land of Joseph Moorhead, on the south by land of Marcus Lewis, and on the west by road leading from the Buffalo road to the Lake road, containing about two Acres, be the same more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual instalments thereafter with interest to be secured by judgement bond, and mortgage on the premises.

M. WIGTON,
DAVID ALLISON. } Adm'r.
JULIA HURST. Adm'x.

By Order of the Court, September 22, 1849.

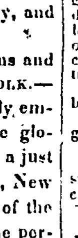
3t19 JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

FIRST IN MARKET.

MRS. WARD, has just received this morning, the Latest Styles of Fall Ribbons. Also, China Pearl Tulip Braid Bonnets, which will be sold at Buffalo prices.

Erie, Sept.. 15, 1847.

TAILORING.



THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his Patrons for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that he still continues the above business at

No. 7, Park Row, Reed House.

The Fashions for 1849 & '50 are just received and he considers himself perfectly competent to imitate the present modes in a satisfactory manner. Regular Journeymen Tailors only are imployed in making COATS at this shop. His prices are as low as at any respecably Custom Shop in the United States, and will always be found uniform. This is unquestionably the best place for a man to get the Cloth made up to order, as the subscriber has nothing to do with *Slop Clothing*. The *Custom* branch exclusively being his business, the public are very respectfully solicited to leave their orders here for any thing in the above line. Unprecedented success in CUTTING warrants the subscriber in anticipating a continuance of the favors of all who wish good clothes.

NAVAL and MILITATY UNIFORMS made in the best possible manner, having had much exper ence in this particular branch.

CUTTING, for others to make up, will be done as usual with great care.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1849. G. B. KEENE.

Wanted immediately, 4 or 5 regular Journeymen who understand making fashionable clothes. None other than good mechanics need apply. K.

Fall Goods, Fall Goods.

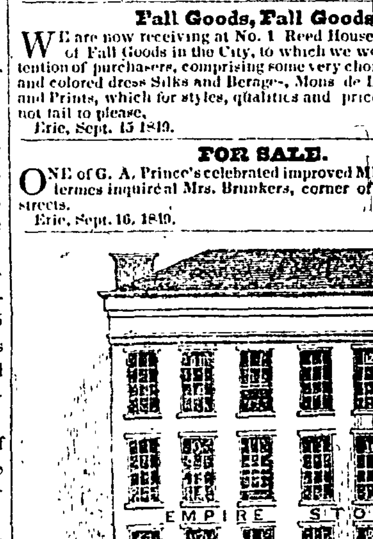
WE are now receiving at No. 1 Reed House, the first arrival of Fall Goods in the City, to which we would invite the attention of purchasers, comprising some very choice styles of black and colored dress Silks and Berages, Mons de Laines, Ginghams and Prints, which for styles, qualities and prices, we think cannot fail to please. 18

Erie, Sept. 15 1849. J. D. CLARK.

FOR SALE.

ONE of G. A. Prince's celebrated improved MELODIANS. For termes inquire at Mrs. Brunkers, corner of Fifth and Peach streets.

Erie, Sept. 16, 1849. 3t18.



EMPIRE STORES.

FOR CASH NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

LETTER FROM MR. CADWELL.

New York, Sept. 4, 1849.

Mr. Bennett—Sir: Before this you have received 11 tons of Iron per sch. Sinead. There are 10 tons more at Buffalo. The balance of the 50 tons of our importation of Hardware, Chains, Crockery, &c. are now in port and will soon be shipped on the Canal. Files are one fourth of a pound sterling below last import, chain a shade lower. In fact all kinds of goods have advanced since ours were invoiced. When the fact is known to the consumer that by importing our Goods we save 15 or 20 per cent. from New York Jobbers prices, we shall draw trade at least 75 miles around. There are but few goods imported to Buffalo or Pittsburgh—at any rate we can compete with any of them, and some of our Goods we can sell a shade lower this fall. Let our motto be, for cash not be undersold this side of the Atlantic. H. CADWELL.

EMPIRE AHEAD AGAIN.

RECEIVED this day by Express at the Empire Stores, a Splendid assortment of Dress Satins and Silks, Bonnet Satins, Silk Vestings, Muslin Delanes, Cashmires, Tarltons, Barred Mulls, Silk, and Linnen Edgings, a new style of Velvet Ribbon and Gimps for Trimming Dresses, Black Belt Ribbons, &c. &c.

Erie, Sept. 15, 1848. H. CADWELL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1849, on the premises, the following described property, to wit: All the following described piece of land lying, situate and being in the village of Wesleyville, in the township of Harborcreek, county of Erie, and state of Penn'a, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech stump on Millcreek township line, thence by land of Shadduck's heirs south 27½ degrees, east 17 4-10 perches to the centre of the Buffalo road;—thence by said road, south 61 deg., west 6 perches; thence by land of Warham Taggart, north 27½ deg., west nine perches; thence south 61 deg., west 6 perches; thence north 27½ degrees, west 20 2-10 perches; thence by same, and Anthony Soules' land, south 63 deg. west 32 perches to Millcreek line; thence along said line, north 27 3-4 degrees, west 20 perches, and thence by same north 60½ deg., east 41½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 7 acres 37 perches strict measure, and having erected thereon a Brick dwelling house, with a wood-house attached, a frame store house and frame barn.

Also, One equal undivided tenth part of the following described piece of land, viz: Beginning on the east side of the road leading to Colt's Station, thence by land of E. J. Kelso, north 61 degrees, east 8 perches: thence by lot of John Duncan, south 29 degrees, east 29 perches; thence by land of J. Dewey south 61 degrees, west 6 2-10 perches, and thence on the east side of said road north 48 degrees, west 5 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 36 4-10 perches of land neat measure, having erected thereon a frame house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments thereafter, with interest to be paid with each instalment, to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage on the premises.

ALEXANDER M'CLELAND, Exect'r.

By order of the Court, September 7, 1849.

3t18 JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

SHOES.—The Ladies can find at No. 1 Reed House, some new styles of Walking Shoes; also, a good assortment of Children's Shoes and *Gaiters*. *Please call and examine*, J. D. CLARK,

Sept. 15. 1849. 18.

WHITE FISH.

100 HAFF BBLS. White Fish, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at

Sept. 8, 1849. T. W. MOORE'S.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

☞ THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his lines. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846 M. S. PETTIT.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in North East township, on the 25th of August, a Bay Mare, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, a small white strip in the forehead, and some white spots on the off hind foot. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take it away, THOMAS BARNHART.

North East, Sept 8 1849. 3t17

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Harborcreek Township, on the on the 17th day of August, a deep red steer, supposed to be three years old, a crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JESSE SALTSMAN.

Harborcreek, September 1, 1849. 3t16

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,



THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into unniversal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bredth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with ege, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES, *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system!—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, and *infinitely dis-similar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday September 10, under the superintendence of.

J. HENRY BLACK, A. B.
Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
Mr. EDWARD F. B. ORTON.
Teacher of Mathematics and German.
Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN.
Teacher in English Litature, Penmanship and Vocal Music.
Mr. JOHN H. MILLER,
Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.
Miss. EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,
Preceptess, and Teacher of French, astronomy and Botany.
Miss CATHARINE B. BEEBE,
Teacher of Music.

Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	3 00
In Primary Studies:	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with the academy except for Music and Drawing. The charge for Music is $8 00: for Drawing $2 00.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in schools and in the theory of imparting instruction. THOS. H. SILL, President.

GEO. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Wareham Waters, late of Union township, deceased. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and any person indebted to said deceased will please to make payment immediately.

WILSON SHEPARD, of Union Township, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849. 6t16

FOR RENT.

THE Office over my store lately occupied by Thompson & Graham as a Law Office. Possession given immediately.

N. B. For sale, the following Law Books, 1 vol. Addison, 2 do Dallas, 4 do Yates, 6 do Bins 3 do Penna/16 do Sergt. and Watts, 6 do Barrs, and 3 do Park and Johnson, and a few volums Pa. Laws bound. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will be paid for live Geese Feathers at the store of. R. A. BAKER,

Sept 1. Cheapside, Erie.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
RASCALITY AND DECEPTION.

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

THERE is a Sarsaparilla for sale called old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is advertised as the original, &c. This is a notorious falsehood. Dr. Townsend has expended over $300,000 the last eight years in advertising his Sarsaparilla, which has obtained a character and reputation throughout the United States and a greater part of the world—the sale being enormous.

This excited the cupidity of certain unprincipled men, and an old man who wes engaged in peddling cheap publications about the streets of New York, for a number of years. This man's name is Jacob Townsend. He applied to a number of men to get employment, or to sell the use of his name, to put up Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, stating the large sales and sums we had expended in *advertising, as an inducement to embark into the business.* Among others, he applied to Charles Watrous, Esq. Editor of the Jamaica Farmer, who scorned such a proposition. Mr. H. G. ANDREWS, formerly one of the proprietors of McAllister's Ointment, RALPH POMEROY, formerly Cashier and Financier of the broken Shin-Plaster Bank at Bellville, New Jersey, JOHN SKILLMAN, and WILLIAM THOMPSON, under the name of THOMPSON, SKILLMAN & Co., have employed this old man, and agreed, we understand, to pay him seven dollars a week for the use of his name. These men have been insulting and libeling us in all possible forms, in hopes we would notice them, and bring them and their decoction into market. Let the public decide upon the course of these *honest and honorable men.*

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

They say that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla sours and ferments—this is false; as we have kept it through the whole year in New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, South America and the West Indies—in fact the older it grows the better it becomes. We made a few bottles by mistake, last Spring, that spoiled. This we regretted, and exchanged as soon as possible; such an accident will never occur again. This they attempt to make a great story of, and say that the whole of our Sarsaparilla sours, &c., when they are aware that they are publishing falsehoods.

ANOTHER TRICK.

We went to an expense of five hundred dollars to get up a splendid steel engraving for our label, and had the portrait of Dr. Townsend on it to distinguish it from all others, and prevent mistakes. These men are now getting up a label on steel, with a portrait of old Jacob Townsend—let the public decide upon such transactions, and let them remember that *none is genuine and the original*, unless signed with the name of S. P. Townsend. The plate is engraved on steel and contains the portrait of Dr. Townsend, three female figures, and a view of our factory. The spurious has no factory or female figures.

Dr. Townsend no Physician.

These men also publish that Dr. Townsend is no physician: this like all other statements, are false. Dr. Townsend attended two of the best Medical Schools in the country, has studied the different theories of medicine and practiced for the last fifteen years: has experimented several years, and expended large *sums in bringing* his medicines to perfection.

This old Jacob Townsend,

They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c. He is no physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that theirs is the old Dr. Townsend's, and the original; and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no connection of Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townseud, which we will not notice.

FALSE REPORTS.

Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead—this they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c., &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

OUR COURSE.

Being satisfied by the experiments and the results of the medicine in eradicating disease, we resolved to place it before the world. At that time all of the Sarsaparillas for sale was put up in small vials of four and five ounces, and sold for one dollar per bottle. We could afford to sell a quart bottle of the purest and best article for the same. We resolved to do so and was laughed at and our Sarsaparilla called molasses and water by the other manufacturers, who said a good article could not be afforded for the price. A few years, and they learned the difference of this. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla almost entirely superceded the others, being infinitely better, and five times the quantity for the same price. Of late these men have made a great discovery, which is, that they have been selling a smaller vial of medicine for one dollar, which they could afford for twenty or twenty-five cents. For these same men now put up their Sarsaparillas in Quart bottles, very nearly resembling ours, for the same price as they formerly sold the small ones, and ask the people to purchase. The people are not so green however. They have copied our labels, circulars, and shape of the bottles as near as they dare. Their course and ours we leave for a discerning public to act upon.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. Townsend having ten years since discovered a new formula of compounding the Sarsaparilla with other ingredients, and succeeded in producing a fluid that resembled in its action upon the digestive organs, the saliva, or grastic juice of the human body.—A liquid, when taken into the system, created new, rich, and pure blood—which would sustain, prolong, and create new life—for the blood is the life—resolved, after three years of experiments, to bring it before the public. Sanguine that it required only to be known to be appreciated, being thoroughly convinced that to cleanse, purify and strengthen the circulation, was the great secret of eradicating disease. The conviction led to the discovery of Dr. Townsend's Compound of the Sarsaparilla. Satisfied that by diminishing the quantity of blood in the system, the life also was diminished, and that the true theory was to produce a healthy circulation. The theory having proved true, it is adopted wholly or in part, at present, by a large number of medical gentlemen, and the remedies more effectual than we anticipated—hence the wonderful success of this medecine.

THE ROOT WE USE.

We use the best Honduras Sarsaparilla. The last year we purchased more than ten times the amount of Sarsaparilla of all other Sarsaparilla manufactrers in America. Mr. Blouen, Esq., a merchant in the Honduras trade, and others, export it fresh and direct from Honduras for us. Messrs. Burr, Waterman & Co., No. 109, South street, have fitted up expensive and extensive mashinery to rasp by steam the heart of the Quash, or lignumvite wood. They furnish us over 1,300 barrels the last season. Our Yellow Dock, which we use a great quantity of, is cultivated in fields by the Shakers at New Lebanon and Iskeuna, and consequently the very best—far better than is generally used. We employ over one hundred men and boys collecting Roots, &c. in the proper seasons. Indeed all our arrangements are the most perfect and complete of any other similar establishment in the world, and our medicine is unequalled.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have at our manufactory all machinery that is required to make the very best medicine from the Sarsaparilla that was ever produced. We have powerful steam engines to grind out and extract the root. We also have extensive vats for settling and filling, &c., such as were never before used in the preparation of any medicine. No other manufacturer of Sarsaparilla has steam power to manufacture by.

☞ The above Sarsaparilla is sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie, who are the only authorized agents for Erie county. 3m10

Ossgoods India Chologogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at J. H. BURTON'S. Erie July 7, 1849 Wholesale Agent Erie

GLOVES.—Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, &c., a fine assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie, August 4, 1849.

Franklin Canal Company,

AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT A RAIL ROAD TO LAKE ERIE.

THE books are now open for subscription to the stock in the above company at the office of Galbraiths & Lane in the Borough of Erie. JOHN GALBRAITH, President.

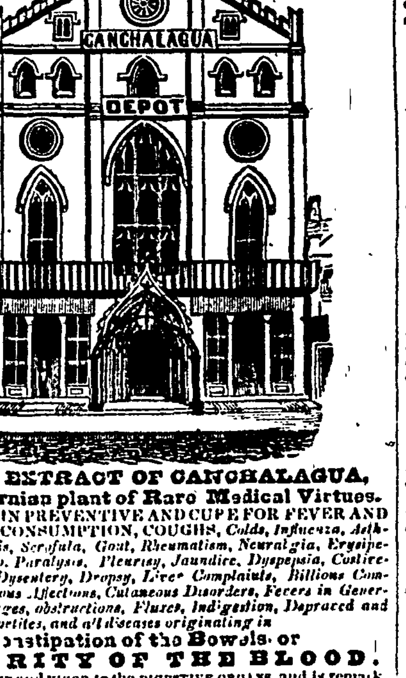
Erie, August 18, 1849. 14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Chauncy Webster late of North East deceased, having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELLA COWDEN, of Harborcreek, Adm'r.

September 1, 1849. 6t16



GAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,

A Californian plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, *Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Billious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemarrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in*

Constipation of the Bowels or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives TONE and VIGOR to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly admitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In coroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

Sir.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company*, I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country by yourself; and am free to say that no Medicine stands so deservedly high as your extract of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a confirmed case of BRONCHITIS. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA FAR, VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL THE SARSAPARILLAS OF THE DAY, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ Pamphlets containing a Description of California, together with interesting information in relation to the CANCHALAGUA, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.. 3m17

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

Threshing Machines and Horse Power.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is engaged in manufacturing Threshing Machines and Horse Power of different kinds, which he keeps constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices, warranted to do as good work as any in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above articles will do well to call on the subscriber one door east of the Halfway House in Harborcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

EZRA THROOP.

Harborcreek, September, 1, 1849. 3m16

A CARD.

Whipple's Daguerreian Gallery,

OVER THE ERIE BANK.

IS now open for the reception of visitors. Those who want a good Daguerreotype for a mere trifle, should embrace the earliest opportunity to secure one or more of these mementoes of life, which under the trying circumstances of a final separation from friends, no price can Purchase.

Erie, Sept 1.

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the Medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

FAMILY OINTMENT.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT is now universally acknowledged to be an infallible remedy, in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for promoting Insensible Prespiration, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, relieving pain of every kind, and in its healing qualities the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN,

Grand Depot, 10 Lake st, Chicago, Ill.

Five Large Deep Ulcers.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 2, 1849.

DR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: In my opinion, the greatest cures affected are those that have longest resisted the skill of the *Medical Faculty*. Admitting that to be a fact, I have a case in point, to wit: *Mr. James Hetford, of Sheboygan falls*, was crippled two years with *five large deep ulcers, just above* the ankle.—The leg was so much swollen he could not get on a boot. Nearly all the most popular *Physicians* in various places, have treated his case without any beneficial effect.

Last August *Mr. Hetford* solicited my advice. I succeeded in reducing the swelling and healed two of the sores. The other three I labored at till the first of February, without much if any benefit, when I gave him a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in three weeks he was well. Respectfully yours,

C. B. OSTRANDER, M. D.

Burnt to Cinders.

W. B. SLOAN:—

Dear Sir: Justice demands that I should return to you my thanks for your EXTRAORDINARY OINTMENT. Three weeks ago my daughter's clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were all burnt to cinders, the child was so badly burned that death seemed inevitable in less than twenty-four hours. Your *Ointment* was recommended and used with success—it gave perfect relief. It is needless to add that the child is now well and about her business. The *medicine is all* and *more* than it is recommended to be. Every family and person should have it in their possession.

I feel indebted to you for my child's life, and anything that I can do for you or your medicine, I am ready and willing to perform.

Your humble servant. JOHN H. CRANE.

FLINT CREEK, Lake Co., Ill., }
Feb. 28th, 1849. }

On his Hands and Knees.

MR. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that my son Albert, eleven years of age, was afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of cracks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now. Baffling the skill of several physicians, but to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth soft and free from cracks, all from one application of your Ointment, I would say the boy put it on himself as an experiment of his own, from hearing it recommended. Nothing more was thought of it for three weeks, at which time his feet were near about in a healthy state, and are now the same as though they never had been otherwise.

Yours, &c., ISAAC PARKS.

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., April 24, 1849.

Doctoring in Galena.

MR. SLOAN:—Dear Sir. About three years ago I was severely injured in one of my legs by the falling of a pile of wood which occasioned large running ulcers. Nearly every doctor in Galena tried to cure them; but tried in vain, until from sympathy and improper treatment my other leg became as bad as the one originally wounded. I despaired of ever being well again—but in order that I might neglect no means within my reach, I purchased of your agent in Galena some of your Ointment, and you can judge of my surprise and gratitude better than I can express, to find myself entirely well before I had finished using the second box.

These facts I make known that others afflicted may believe and not delay using so valuable an Ointment as yours has proved to be. Respectfully, your grateful friend,

EVAN DAVIS.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 19, 1848.

The Child was Healed.

York Precinct, Du Page Co., Ill., Dec. 27th, 1848.

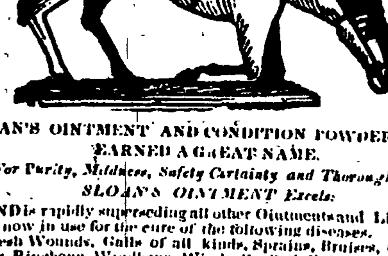
MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir: Last summer one of my children was badly bitten by a rattlesnake. We applied your Ointment freely, and "the child was healed."

Also, I had a horse wounded in the stifle joint, in which he took cold and became so much swollen and distressed, that the horse was supposed worthless, but by a free use of your Ointment, was soon cured.

We have used the Ointment in a great many other cases, with equal success.

WALTER WHITBECK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness, SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels:

AND is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper.

THE POWDER will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN.

Grand Depot, 10 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

Too Much

CANNOT be said in favor of Sloan's Horse Medicines. Our neighbors, friends and acquaintances who have used them, testify their approbation in no ordinary terms, and recommend them with confidence. Cures, almost miraculous have been effected by this medicine. "Every disease which the horse is heir to," is cured, permanently, by the use of Sloan's Medicines. TRY THEM and test for yourself their efficacy.—*Ill., Organ, May 5th, 1849.*

Rapidly Increasing.

PEKIN, Ill., June 4th, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—On the 6th of last month we purchased of your travelling agent, as we thought a sufficient supply of your preparations to last till he came round again, but the demand for your medicines are increasing, and we have sold nearly all. Please send us immediately two doz. of the Horse Ointment, two doz. Condition Powders, and one doz. Family Ointment. And we will pay your travelling agent for them the next time he visits our city.

Resp't, Yours, ANNIS & WRIGHT.

Rattle Snake Bite.

DR. W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—Last month Mr. A. B. Taylor, of Gopher Hill, Indiana, had a horse badly bitten on the nose by a Rattlesnake. Some ten hours after, I saw the horse, his head was remarkably swollen, I immediately applied your Ointment freely, and we were astonished at the prompt relief afforded. In less than one hour the swelling began to abate, and in twenty four hours it had nearly all subsided, and within three days the horse was not only fit for use, but was actually put to hard labor without any injurious result.

Yours, Resp't., L. S. BARTLETT.

Chicago, June 9th, 1849.

Omnipresent Sloan.

WHILE sitting quietly at our table yesterday afternoon, we were approached by a good-looking stranger, who having heard of the large circulation of the *Globe*, inquired our price for advertising a popular Medicine. We told him at once that we did not wish to make any farther contracts for advertising as our columns devoted to that purpose were full. The stranger was upon the point of retiring when we observed on one corner of his paper a name that instantly struck us as an old acquaintance—yes, it was none other than SLOAN—the "omnipresent Sloan," as we used to call him. The name may be a new one in this particular locality, but it is in every house in the North-west, as the great inventor of "Sloan's Family Ointment," and also of the best "condition powder" for horses, extant, and last though most important, of "Sloan's Tannin Paste," for leather. Now inasmuch as we knew the well-earned reputation of these celebrated Western medicines and pastes, and moreover knew Sloan himself to be one of the best men in his profession in the country, we concluded to insert the advertisement, as a matter of Public Utility, and our readers will find it as soon as we can make room

We say, Sloan, do you keep that old *strap* hanging up in your office yet!—*Cincinnatti Daily Globe, May 9th, 1849.*

Best Medicine.

ADDISON, Kane Co., Ill., June 2 th, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir—I send by the bearer fifty cents, for which you will please send me a box of your Ointment. I think it the *best medicine* for wounds in horses that I have ever used. Early in the spring I had a very valuable horse so badly kicked that I considered him spoiled for the season, if not forever. I commenced using your Ointment, and in two weeks the horse was able to work, I have used him almost every day since. Last Saturday I had another horse badly hurt by cutting his foot with a drag-tooth, but I have so much confidence in the Ointment that I am not much alarmed about it. By sending the Ointment you will greatly oblige, Yours,

LEWIS LESTER.

Highly Spoken of.

Extract from the "Waukesha Democrat," Wis. May 9, 1849.

SLOAN'S MEDICINES.—A subscriber writing from the town of New Berlin, requests us to say that he has used Mr. Sloan's Horse Ointment in several instances during the past winter, and always with the desired effect, and wishes us to recommend it to those who have the use and care of horses. Mr. Sloan's medicines are highly spoken of generally, and from the favorable acquaintance we have with that gentleman, we are led to believe that they are prepared with a view to give a real benefit to whatever purpose they are recommended.

"By Telegraph."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5th, 1849.

MR. W. B. SLOAN—Sir—Please send us immediately 12 dozen of your Condition Powders, and 12 doz. of your Ointment. We cannot wait the arrival of your travelling Agent. We have call every day for these articles. Do not fail to send the above bill immediately. We will pay your travelling agent the first time he visits us again Yours, truly,

BIRCHALL & OWEN.

ALL GONE.

Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., }
May 10th 1849. }

W. B. SLOAN—*Dear Sir*—Your Agent passed through our place about two weeks since, of whom we purchased a small supply of your "Condition Powder and Ointment." They are "*all gone*," and we believe they are the best medicines for the diseases of Horses ever invented. You will please forward us a supply as soon as possible, say four dozen Condition Powders, and three dozen Ointment. Should you send us the above bill, ship to care W. A. Dickerman & Co., Copperas Creek Landing. We will remit by mail, or pay to your traveling agent [illegible]

Yours, truly, [illegible]

Erie, August 11, 1849. 13—40

CONSUMPTION CURED.

DR ROGERS' SYRUP ... HOPE EVER ... A L SCOVILL & CO.

AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION

READ! READ!!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of the common nostrums of the day, but is a strictly *scientific Preparation*—the original recipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician, (the late Prof. Rogers,) and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly-educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania—It is composed of the *choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom*, most of them of long tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The Recipe has been shown to thousands of Physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or *deception* about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary-sized advertisement can *begin* to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine—the *description, nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients—the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system—and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this Pamphlet extensively; but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one, *gratis*. It will well repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or family, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which is perfectly irresistible.

Such being our confidence in its virtues, we are willing to *warrant* the Medicine in *every* recent case, (if used according to the directions,) and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it, by returning the bottle within 24 hours' time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. ☞ See page 3d of the Pamphlet.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their *Principal Office*: No. 65 Warren st., New York, to whom all orders for the Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, *post paid*.

☞ Be sure to ask for *Dr. A. Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.—*None genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper a *note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

☞ Dr. A Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA has proved itself to be the *most extraordinary* medical aid in curing that usually fatal disease CONSUMPTION. But, it should be remembered, this medicine is as efficacious and valuable in the *incipient stages*, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., before the Lungs are so far gone that ulceration has taken place. It is seldom, if ever, known to fail in breaking up the most obstinate and distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours' time, if the directions are strictly followed. The *genuine*, which makes so many *wonderful cures*, is for sale at Carter & Brother and Burtin & Perkins, Erie, Pa.,

From the Medical Reporter.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

☞ "The columns of the Press throughout the country seem to be so filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases, flesh is heir to,' that one hardly knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the *remarkable cures*, and the high order and vast amount of testimony lately brought under our personal notice of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Rogers' Syrup of LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state, that for *Coughs* and *Colds*, and that hydra-headed monster, CONSUMPTION, we think the above preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. To all our friends we say, TRY IT; and if it does not help you, nothing else will."

DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD!

☞ By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, *very many*, fall victims to their prudence. We have seen the *young bride* blooming like a bird of paradise—the fair or flower hope, the pride of her father, and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing before her fancy, with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's hue. We have seen all this changed—aye, the *wedding garment* for a *shroud*, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this by neglecting a "*common cold*."—Now, before it is too late, use *Dr Rogers' Syrup of* LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, which gives immediate *relief*, as thousands of our most intelligent and wealthy families are ready and willing to testify.

PRICE.—In large bottles, $1,00; or six bottles for $5,00.

For sale by Carter & Brother, and Burton & Perkins

Erie, May 12, 1849. 3m52

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE great remedy for Consumption of the Lungs. Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, and other affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS!

In accordance with the prevailing custom, and in order to show the virtues of this medicine more fully, the *following certificates* have been selected; and as it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of those afflicted, we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions or "*false statements*" of its efficacy; nor will we hold any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. The Proofs are here given—and we solicit an inquiry from the public into every case we publish, and feel assured they will find it a medicine well deserving their patronage and confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one first mentioned, which plainly shows the curability of Consumption, even in so of its worst forms.

JEFFERSON Co., Ia., [illegible] 28, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents: This is to certify, that my wife Nancy Dohoney has been in a declining state of health for the last two years. Her disease baffled the skill of the best medical aid I could procure—her physicians pronounced her disease "Consumption in the last stage," and said that her recovery was past all human hopes. As a last resort with very little hope, I procured Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. After using a few bottles, I found to my agreeable surprise, that her health was improving rapidly. She is now so far restored as to be able to attend to her regular household duties without suffering any inconvenience. Her rapid improvement and present health warrant me in the belief that she will soon be entirely restored.

RHODES DOHONEY.

State of Indiana, }
Jefferson Co. } ss.

I, James M. Humphreys, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State do certify that the above named Rhodes Dohoney subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate before me this 27th day of February, 1849.

JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

To the Public.—I Jacob Green of the County of Jennings, and State of Indiana do hereby certify that in the early part of last season, I was taken with a violent cough attended with a pain in the breast and sometimes fever, and that I employed a skillful physician for some time, who said that he could give me no relief. I then commenced using Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry, and felt almost immediate relief—and after taking three bottles I find myself in as good health as I enjoyed for a number of years my restoration under the blessing of God, I attributed to the use of the medine above named. JACOB GREEN.

March 1st, 1849.

STATE OF INDIANA, JENNINGS CO.

I, David J. Skinner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, do certify that the above named Jacob Green, subscribed and made oath to the foregoing certificate, before me this 1st day of March 1849.

DAVID J. SKINNER, J. P.

The following communication has just been received from Mr. J. F. Wooster, Wholesale, Druggist, Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. The afflicted will please read and judge for themselves.

NORWALK, March 1st, 1849.

John D. Park:—Dear Sir—Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint for about eight years, while living in Elyria, in this State, I had become so low and emaciated, that I was obliged to give up my business entirely to my brother, and was advised to travel and try what benefit it would have on me. I started, and was gone from home about four months, but experienced no relief whatever, and was finally advised by some of my friends to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I commenced using.—To my own surprise, and after using two bottles, I was completely restored to health and continued up to this day without any symptoms of the old complaint, or any sickness of any other kind. I send you this that you may make use it as you deem fit, knowing as I do, that the Balsam had saved my life when all other remedies had failed. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. WOOSTER,

Druggist, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Sold by J. D. PARK, (successor to SANFORD & PARK,) Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agent for the South and West, to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ J. H. Burton, Erie Pa.; B. H. & C. Case Girard; Farrar Whitney & Co. Waterford; D. N. & J. S. Webster Conneaut O., S. S. & J. H. Fassett Ashtabula; J. McFarland Meadville Pa., S. Wilcox Jr. do.

Erie, April 28, 1849. n50

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she continues the Confectionary Business at her well know stand in the Reed House Row, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Poached Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c., all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies, where

Ice Cream and other Refreshments

will be served at all times during the Summer. She is determined not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, June 9, 1849. 4

NEW MAIL ROUTE From Erie to Warren

VIA WATSBURGH, COLUMBUS, WRIGHTSVILLE, PITTSFIELD, YOUNGSVILLE, IRVIN, PA.

THE subscriber has the contract for carrying the mail three times a week each way through the above places, with a good team, a two horse covered wagon, and with an experienced and careful driver—a regular old knight of the whip

☞ The stage will leave Wattsburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Will leave Warren on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. JOHN LYON.

Wattsburgh, September 1, 1849. 2m16

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Le Beauf township, about the 1st of March last, a two year old Brindle Steer. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. THOMAS MCKINLEY.

Le Boeuf, September 1, 1849. 3t16

The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*
Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOS. H. STUART, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, office on the corner of Peach, and 8th Sts., Erie Pa. 1f13

S. R. DEWEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Ceeapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING.
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURFIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel. Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School: Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Porkins, 111½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 33 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,
DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN.

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie. Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.
Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.
Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.
Erie, July 1, 1848.

1849.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.
BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,
The above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.
W. C. CLELAND, Agent.
Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.
Erie May 5, 1849. 51

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.
Office and residence on the South West corner of the Dimond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.
N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.
Erie, April 28, 1849.

FRESH GROCERIES.
JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.
N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
Erie, August 1, 1849. A. H. HITCHCOCK. 12

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by S. R. DEWEY.
Erie, August 4, 1849.

100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
160 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Bicarb Soda,
200 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Origanum,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by
July 11, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

PAPER HANGINGS.
RECEIVED this morning a new supply of Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper—some very desirable patrons.
Erie, June 23, 1849. GEO. SELDON & SON.

MULL and Jaconet Edgings, very nice and chap at S. R. DEWEY'S.

Raisins and Figs.
A GOOD article can be found at T. W. MOORE'S.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

LEWIS' GOTIC HALL.



IS now open with a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, clocks Gold lockets, Gold pencils, Gold locket breast pins, eils, pens, bthimbles, Finger rings, Bracelet clasps, slides, snaps, Fob, Guard and Vest Chains, keys, etc. Gold and Silver Specks, silver spoons, Combs, thimbles, pencils, fruit knives, Chains, &c.—Plaited fruit baskets, castors, candle sticks, snuffers & trays, spoons brittania coffee and tea sets; shell, horn & ivory combs; scissors, shears and posket knives, razors and razor strops, soaps, perfumery, needles, brushes, steel tassels, beads, clasps, and rings; Steel bags and purses ready made; Accordions, music boxes, Violins, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices.
N. B. Pedlars furnished on reasonable terms.
☞All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and warranted. Also, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice.

For cleaning lever watches,	$1 00.	Lepine Watches,	$0 75
" Common Verge,	50.	New main springs,	75 to 1 00
" New Verge,	1 00.	Lunette Glass,	25
" Double Flint	18.	Common do	12½
" Gold Hands,	25 to 50.	New Accordeon Reeds,	25 to 50

All other jobs done in proportion to the above prices, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded, one door East Brown's Eagle Hotel. WM. N. LEWIS
Erie, Nov. 13, 1848. 27

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! GOOD GOODS!
NO. 1, FLEMING BLOCK.
Spring and Summer Supply at the New Jew Store,
I. ROSENZWEIG & Co undismayed by the high sounding "Empire Store," "Wright's Corner," or the "Commercial Exchange," have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their spring and summer supply of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Rich Chameleon Silks, extremely low; Rich brocade do. beautiful goods; Rich Grenadines, plain and figured; Glace Silk, rich goods; Foult de Sole, fashionable and late importations; Black Armures, plaid and striped; Brocade Lustres, new styles; Mohair Chameleon, figured, (very cheap;) Silk Tissues, all colors; Balzarines, in great variety; Paris dotted Lawns for evening dresses; new style rich Mourning Lawns; Organdie Lawns, a beautiful article; black Gros de Rhine, all widths and qualities; black bombazines of the most approved makes; Paris printed barreges, extremely low; Paris printed Lawns, in great variety; Crapes and Crapes Lisse, a full assortment of colors and qualities; together with a large supply of De Laines and Alpacas, some as low as 12½ cents per yard. In addition to the above will be found a beautiful assortment of black Brussels Lace, for trimming dresses, Mantillas and capes. Also, French worked capes, collars and cuffs, latest styles; Vetoria Lawns and spotted Robes, very cheap; Swiss mull, Jaconet and Book Muslins; Bonnet Ribbon; Belting Ribbon; Cravats; Scarfs; Artificials; Gloves; Mitts, and Hosiery.
SHAWLS:
Embroidered White Cashmere and Crape Shawls, Plaid and Black Silk Shawls, Black and Colored Mous de Lain Shawls, Satin Plaid Berage Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, and Plain and Embroidered Black and Colored Silk Fringe Thibbet Shawls!
PARASOLS! PARASOLS! !
The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the City, Parasols from the lowest to the most splendid, rich and costly article, of the newest styles and colors, can always be found at this Establishment.
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.
A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 19 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Sattinetts; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.
CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!
Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.
Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.
☞Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

BRASS CLOCKS.
EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various styles of cases, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, Marine, Circular and other Time Pieces for sale low by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July 7. State Street.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks Genuine Scale Manufactory!!
THE subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale paterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article, superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.
The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,				$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,				40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,				35
Do.	do.	do.	with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do.	do		1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do.	do.		do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' American Scale. 1500 lbs.				32
Do.	do.	do.	1200 lbs.	28
Do.	do.	do.	1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do.	do.	do.	500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs				20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform,				8
Do			¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ¼ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,				6

All the above articles are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 104 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.
G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

New and Fashionable Spring Goods.
WE are just receiving the largest stock of the most desirable styles and the best quality of FRESH DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market, and as cheap as any other house in these diggins. We have every variety of Dress Goods in Silk, Mohair, Wool, Linen and Cotton fabrics; French English and American Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Fancy Summer Coatings, Vestings, &c. Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Umbrellas, Bonnets of every variety of spring style, Artificials, Flowers, Ribbonds, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of brown and bleached, Sheetings and Shirtings, Drills, Waddings, Wickings, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, &c.
Crockery and Glassware, Shelf Hardware and Dry Groceries, at prices which trouble the trade. Our Goods are bought of Manufacturers, Importers, Auctions, Jobbers, Jews, Gentiles, any and every where they can be had, at the lowest prices, under their market value for cash or credid, and will be sold accordingly for Cash or approved short credit.
Comparison invited—competition defied.
We are on hand at No. 6, Cheapside, ready and willing to exhibit goods and prices
Erie, May 12, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR LUMBER.
THE highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Black Walnut and Cherry Lumber and Staves, delivered at my store, on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.
June 9. C. B. WRIGHT.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand B. A. Fahnestock & Co's warranted pure White Lead, and is prepared to sell it by the quantity at a small advance from Pittsburgh cost, by the single Keg, (25 pounds,) at two dollars. This brand is now considered the *best* in market. A supply received nearly every week, and consequently be had at all times Fresh. J. H. BURTON.
Erie, June 2, 1849. 3

12,000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Wollen Factory.
READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes, also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

EASTERN NAILS.—The undersigned are now selling a superior Eastern Nail, from 4d to 4½d, 8 and 10d Fence and Floor Nails, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails; also, assorted sizes barn door and wagon box Rivets, for sale low, at No 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2 REED & SANFORD.

The "Jimble Sixpence" Store.
WHICH is better than the slow shilling, as I have said before.
Therefore I offer the following articles very low for Cash, and a great many others which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement; viz:
Crockery of all kinds, cap and letter paper, from $2 25 up to $4 50 per ream according to quality; combs for Ladies and gentlemen, Clark's spool Cotton, Coffee, four different kinds; herring by the box, mackerel, "Fall River" nails, 4d to 12d, at 5 cents per pound, coal Shovels, manure forks, grain scoops, bristles of all kinds, tooth brushes, 1s. each, hair brushes, slates and slate pencils, knives and forks for $1 per sett, hair pins, globe lanterns, for 5, 6 and 7 shillings each; a good assortment of Wooden Ware, such as wooden bowls and boxes, lemon squeezers, beef steak pounders, rolling pins, muddlers, soap dishes, &c., &c., and a hundred other "notions." Call and see for yourselves and if they do not suit, don't buy. All these can be found at R. A. BAKER'S,
Erie, July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pear Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES
FOR CASH AND PRODUCE
AT POWERS' NEW YORK STORE,
NO. 6, BONNELL BLOCK,
State St. Erie, Pa., (one door above Laster, Sennett & Chester's)
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Erie, and the adjacent country, to the fact that he is offering at wholesale or retail, a new, desirable, and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
My arrangements in *New York* are such as to enable me to keep my assortment full, particularly STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. *Remember,* I shall sell *Goods Cheap,* for the proof of which please *CALL AND EXAMINE.* All goods warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded.
☞*CASH PAID FOR GOOD DAIRY BUTTER* at all times and for most other kinds of *Produce.*
Erie, July 13, 1849. S. D. POWERS.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Herd, late of Le Bœuf township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. KINVEN, WM. BRACKEN. } Adm'rs.
Erie, August 11, 1849. 6t13



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.
This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in
FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,
Liver Complaint,
SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,
and all
Nervous Diseases,
which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,
A Derangement of the Nervous System.
☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.
The great peculiarity and excellence of
Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,
consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.
They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than
60,000 Persons
including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been
ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,
when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!
To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials
From the most Respectable Sources,
Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.
Seven Cases Cured!!!
In one Village.
CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.
The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.
KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848
To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—
About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system,* and *very nervous,* with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.
* * * * * * *
Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.
☞In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.
KINGSTON, May 6, 1849.
MY DEAR DOCTOR,
You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when the got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.
Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in LIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.
Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.
An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without it rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.
Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.
The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years; and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.
Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.
To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.
☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.
☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
182 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents
CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

Fahnestock & McLane's Vermifuge.
CAN be had by the dozen at Manufacturers price, at
Erie July 7, 1849 J. H. BURTON'S.

SILVER WORK.—Silver Spoons, Ladies, Tongs, Scoops, Butter Knives, &c.' constantly on hand and *Manufactured by the subscribers, not in the Nutmeg State, but in Erie,* and warranted the standard of dollars. Comparison of style in this branch particularly invited.
Also, Threaded Spoons and Forks from New York Manufactory, all of good silver. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie July 7.

Oranges and Lemons.
A FEW Boxes of Fresh Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, July 7, 1849.

FEVER & AGUE
Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases
SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED
by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

DR. OSGOOD'S
INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.
THIS excellent compound was the result of long medical experience in a billious climate, and it is believed that the great object has been accomplished of presenting the public with a remedy for a Fever and Ague, on which they can rely for a speedy and certain cure.
It is a combination of *vegetable* substances and warranted free from Mineral poisons of every description. It has a healing power upon broken constitutions, always leaving the system in a more sound and healthy condition. It is a prominent feature of the Cholagogue that it never injures the most delicate constitution. A few days even will satisfy the most incredulous of its great efficacy in building up the spirits and restoring the energy and vigor of health.
READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL!!
Extract of a communication from A. W. Miller, the proprietor's Agent at Elizabethtown, N. J.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., June 23, 1849.
DR. CHARLES OSGOOD,
Dear Sir:—I have but three bottles left of your *India Cholagogue,* having sold almost a gross within the past few months, and have yet to hear of the first instance of its failing to cure. One man said he had within a year or two past paid more than $50 for Fever and Ague medicine, which had done him no good—but that two bottles of the Cholagogue had cured him.
I know of a number of instances, when one bottle cured three or four persons who were severely afflicted with the same disease. * * * * * * *
Our most eminent Physicians now use it and recommend it, having become satisfied of its inestimable value, and that it is free from quackery. Yours, respectfully, A. W. MILLER.
CAUTION.
Guard against imitations! Be sure you obtain DR. OSGOOD'S *India Cholagogue,* and you are safe.
For sale by J. H. Burton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Erie.
Erie, August 4, 1849. 4m12

NEW CONCERN—WOOL WOOL.
MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY.
THE subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, would announce to Wool Growers and the public in generall, that he has had all of his Machinery thoroughly repaired, and having employed experienced workmen in all the different branches of the business, he is now prepared to Manufacture Wool with neatness and dispatch, into the following articles namely—Plain Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c. He is also prepared to make
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
which is far superior to Oil Cloth for Over Coats.
☞Custom Carding, Cloth Dressing and Spinning done on short notice. All kinds of the Country Produce taken for work, and a liberal discount made for cash. Friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, and he assures them that all the improvements that he has made are onward. Being determined to keep up with the improvements of the age, he hopes to be sustained in his efforts. CYRUS REED.
Formerly George Hill's Factory.
Milcreek, May 6—6m 51

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail
A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.,

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

North East Woolen Factory.
7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.
North East, June 10, 1849. STEVENS & JOWETT.



Proscription! Proscription!!
THE above is at this day by far the most general cry throughout our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even Gen. Taylor, that great and good man, is frequently accused of it. He, however, as often denies the charge as it is made, and boldly asserts that he "removes for cause only."
The Subscribers have quite recently got out a NEW STOVE on the elevated oven principle, which they call the KEYSTONE COOKING STOVE. Said Stove is so decided an improvement on all and every Stove heretofore made (having so many good qualities others are void of) that those engaged in the manufacture of a much inferior article have taken the alarm, and at once raise the cry of proscription, and expect by this to escape a general route. Such cry, however is a useless waste of the raw material. The edict has been issued—community claim the right to select the best Stove out! Hence the Keystone Stove must supercede and remove all others, including Sennett's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause only;" so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified so shall we be.
A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, as well as the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and Box Stoves—also Cauldron and Sugar kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better assortment of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.
The attention of the public is also called to M'Millen's Improved PLOW—a new article, with cast-iron beam, manufactured by us and warranted.
☞Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Carding Machines, Spinning Jennies, &c.; &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.
French Street, Erie, Pa., April 17, 1849.
THE impression is abroad that I have, or am about to abandon the Fancy Goods and Silk Trade. It is a fact that the tremendous inroad that was made upon the afore mentioned branch of my business last summer, by the robbery, somewhat discouraged me, and I was for a while in a straight whether or no to launch into that trade. After pondering on the subject a good while—fortunate, happy communi y—I came to the determination to resume it. Consider for a moment what your situation would have been had I determined otherwise. One or two stores would have monopolized the business. To accomplish which end, Empire Block, Keystone Block, or some other high sounding name, would have been flourished about your ears to draw attention, and any and every means resorted to obtain notoriety. This would of course have been all perfectly right. All the the thunder, smoke and dust that can be evoked will amount to nothing, as this community are too enlightened to be deceived by such nonsense—they care nothing about names and locations, but resort to the places where rich and fashionable goods are kept and sold at reasonable prices. Whatever may have been the consequences, in pursuance of the above determination, in my late visit to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I purchased a very large quantity of the richest and most fashionable Dress Goods in market, including a great variety of the newest styles of Dress Silks. It is my intention hereafter to keep on hand the largest variety of Fancy Goods in town, and my past transactions I trust are a guaranty that prices will meet with the favor of my patrons, who are respectfully invited to call at the Commercial Exchange, where I am now receiving my new Spring and Summer Goods.
MOSES KOCH.

Fancy and Dress Goods
PLAIN Black and Blue Black Italian Silks, Chameleono. Figured Chameleon do., Plaid do., Plain and Plaid Silk and Linen Tissues, Figured Plaid and plain Plaid Barrages, embroidered Curtain Muslin, Crape, Cashmere and De Lain Shawls, French wrought Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., Linen Cambric Kandkerchiefs, French, Kid and Silk Gloves, Narrow Bill Ribbons, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Flowers, Silk and Linen Fringes &c. Buttons, &c., Parasols, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849. M. KOCH.

CANADA BANKS!!
BANK of British North America, Commercial Bank of Midland District, Montreal Bank, City Bank of Montreal and Bank of Upper Canada received at par for Goods or Clothing, at my Store in the Commercial Exchange, French Street.
Erie, May 12, 1849 M. KOCH.

COTTON, Yarn, Carpet, Wrap and Battings at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street. MOSES KOCH.

TULIP and Pearl Straw Florence Braid Bonnets, at No. 1 Commercial Exchange.

FRENCH and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Silk and Satin and Linen Vestings, Drab di &c., white and colored Linen Drillings, and a great variety of goods for summer wear at No. 1 Commercial Exchange, French Street.

GLASS.—83 Boxes 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.
Erie, June 2, 1849. A. KING.

OILS.—Tanners, Linseed, Sperm Sweet and Lard Oil, at A. KING'S.

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE.
For Medical and Sacramental Use.
THE subscriber has made arrangements with an eastern Vintor, by him personally known, for a constant supply of WINE that may be depended upon as *perfectly* free from all additions or dilutions from Alchohol or otherwese. A small quantity on hand. Those wishing a Pure Wine for the above uses, will please call and examine quality. J. H. BURTON,
June 7. No 5 Reed House.

IRON, STEEL, &C.—Russia, Swedes, English and American flat, square and round, band and stake Iron; ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ round and square, Horse Nail Rods, Cast, English, German, American and Spring Steel, Anvils, Vices, Troy Nails, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d; also, 6d, 8d and 10d wrought Nails, for sale by
Erie, May 10. G. SELDEN & SON.

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

CIGARS.

10,000	"Justo Lang" Cigars,	for $12	per thousand.
5,000	La Norma do	7	" "
10,000	Havanna do	14	" "
5,000	La Belsoley Principe	20	" "
5,000	Havaca La prima,	30	" "

For sale at R. A. BAKER'S,
July 21, 1849. Cheapside.

BONNETS,—Ladies wishing to buy Bonnets cheap will find them at S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, August 4, 1849.

1000 LBS. Fire Proof Paint, for sale at No. 6 Reed House by CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, August 11, 1849.

JUSTICE'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1, Brown's Block, State street, one door North of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
On the Cash Principle.



THE subscriber has just opened for the Spring trade, with facilities unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, a large assortment of fine French English and American
Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings,
which he has purchased at reduced prices, and which enables him to offer as good bargains as was ever before offered in this market. Persons wishing CLOTHING can have their measures taken, garments made and if not suited with them when done they will not be asked to take them away. Among his stock may be found a great assortment of
Ready made Clothing,
Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my Clothing are cut by myself and made in Erie, and are warranted to be as well made as any shop in Erie makes. The subscriber is determined to sell for Cash, which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a retail bussiness, protecting both seller and buyer against losses consequent upon the credit system.
☞Custom Work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms. No charge for showing Goods. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, April 21, 1849.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.
THE subscribers are alredy to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.
Carding and Cloth-dressing done, as usual, on short notice.
RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek on or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers. RHODES, CASS & Co.
Harborcreek, May 18, 1849. 3

HARDWARE.
REED & SANFORD, NO. 3 REED HOUSE,
ARE now opening a new Stock, and offer to the trade a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, in all its branches, viz: Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Crowbars, Picks, Drills, Stone Hammers, Sledges, Naylor and Sanderson's Cast Steel, refined and common English Iron, Sweedes Iron and old sable, hammered American Iron, Nail Rods, American rods, round and square from 3-16 to 5 8, Burden's Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Log, Draught and Coil Chains of all sizes, together with a complete assortment of Shelf Hardware.
Erie, May 19, 1849. 1

Cabinet Trimmings.
REED & SANFORD are now opening a good assortment of wrought and pressed Table Hinges, broad and narrow Brass Butts, Brass and Iron Table Castors, Till, Cupboard and Chest Locks, and a good assortment of Brass Goods, for sale at the Hardware store, No. 3 Reed House. REED & SANFORD.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS.—Mineral and Pearl White Door Knobs and Bell Pulls, Mortise and Rim Locks, Mortise Latches, &c., of every variety now in use; Door Handles, Butts and Screws, at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, June 2, 1849. REED & SANFORD.

SAWS! SAWS!—We are now offering for sale a large and splendid stock of American and English Saws, of all patterns and descriptions, viz: Circular, X Cut and Slitting, from 6 to 30 inches diameter, Cross Cut, Mill, Felloe, Turning, Hand, Pannel, Rip, Back, Tennon, Bow, Keyhole, Web and Compass Saws, for sale cheap at the Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House.
June 2. REED & SANFORD.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of Clocks, of different styles and prices, from $3, to $10; Marent Time pieces, &c., all warranted to keep good time, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

GOLD PENS—Levi Brown's Gold Pens; also, Bagley's of the best quality, every one warranted Also, other Gold Pens as low as $1, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)
ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.
Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.
Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.
DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington,
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvane,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't.
☞Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.
Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 91

TO THE PUBLIC!
THE Subscriber having leased the Erie Flouring Mills, better known perhaps as Reed's Mill, would inform the public that he will do all kinds of grinding at the shortest notice. Thanking the public and his friends for their past favors, he would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage, as he feels confident from his experience in the milling business, to be able to give good satisfaction. All kinds of bread-stuffs constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. Flour by the barrel or single pound to suit purchasers.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain delivered at the mill on Parade Street. CONRAD ZINN.
Erie, April 21, 1849. 1f49

MILL and X CUT SAWS, a good assortment of different manufacture, may be found at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

PARASOLS.—Silk, Gingham and Cotton Parasols, very low, at C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

New Goods.
THE subscriber has received and is receiving his summer stock of Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold as low as any other establishment west of Buffalo. Please call and see at his old stand.
Erie, June 2, 1849. SMITH JACKSON.

BONNETS and Palm Leaf Hats for sale cheap
[Erie, June 2, 1849.] SMITH JACKSON.

Parasoles and Parasolettes.
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of plain and changeable Green Levantine and Turk Satins, selling very low at WRIGHT'S.
Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

HATS.—Leghorn, Pearl and Chip Hats, for sale by C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, April 28, 1849. 50

GLOVES.—Ladies and Gents. Kid Gloves, very nice and good ones, at C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie April 28, 1849. 50

PUBLIC NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie," with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and County of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.
Erie, June 26, 1849.

James C. Marshall,	Joseph M. Sterrett,	H. Cadwell,
John A. Tracy,	C. M. Tibbals,	William Kelley,
Benj. Tomlinson,	J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
Wm. S. Lane,	Thomas H. Sill,	J. H. Fullerton,
James Williams,	G. Sanford,	George Selden,
Chas. B. Wright,	J. D. Clark,	George Kellogg,
Thos. G. Colt,	H. L. Brown,	Alfred King,
P. Metcalf,	J. Kellogg,	Samuel Hays,
J. Hearn,	John C Beebe,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
Carson Graham,	W. H. Knowlton.	

FARMERS' HOTEL.
Corner of French and Fifth Streets, Erie, Pa.
The undersigned takes this method of announcing to his friends and the public that he has opened the above named establishment for the reception of company. The house has recently been REPAIRED REFITTED AND CLEANED, so that it is now in good condition and worthy the patronage of the public. The sleeping rooms, as well as every other part of the House, have been entirely refurnished with NEAT AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE. No pains will be spared to render the House what it should be, and the stay of guests pleasant and agreeable. The table will always be furnished with the BEST the MARKET AFFORDS.—The location of this House is Central, and will be found convenient either for business or pleasure.
CHARGES MADE UNIFORM AND REASONABLE.
The Stables are large and convenient, and are under the charge of an attentive and competent man.
Passengers Carried to and from the Steam and Packet Boats free of Charge.
☞The subscriber pledges himself that no efforts will be spared on his part to promote the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.
Erie, June 30, 1849. H. G. SESSIONS.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township in the settlement known as "Yankee town." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 300 apple trees, mostly grafted, pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, it being only five miles from Erie. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Greene, Aug. 18—14 ASA WHITTIER.

SPLENDID JEWELRY,—Embracing Pins, Rings Bracelets, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, &c., new and beautiful patterns.
Pins and Rings of Diamond, Turquois, Pearl, Ruby and other settings.
N. B.—Jewelry made or repaired to order on *short* notice. Call in neighbor and learn how a first rate job is done at.
Erie July 7, 1849 G. LOOMIS & Co.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Guilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames. G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie June, 7 1849.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at
Erie June 7, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

LINSEED & LARD OIL.
SIX Barrels Linseed & Lard Oil. Just received & for Sale very low, by the barrel or gallon by, J. H BURTON,
Erie July 7, 1849 8

LUMBER.
THE subscribers will purchase the following discriptions of Whitewood Lumber.

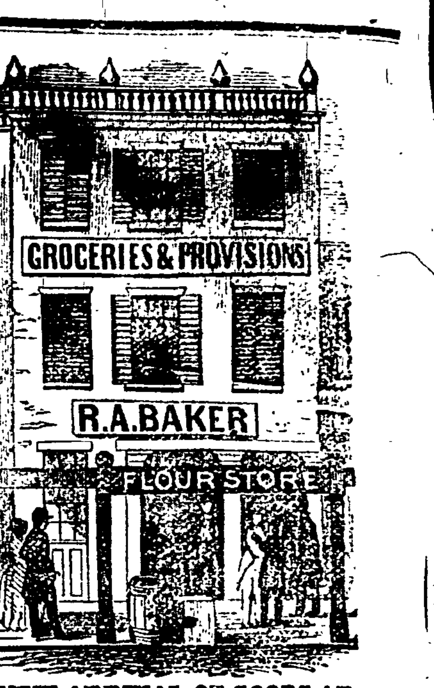
Boards ⅞ inches thick,	11 to 30	inches wide.	
" " " "	15 to 30	"	"
Inch Boards	16 to 30	"	"

Chair Plank, 1¾ inches thick, 17 and 18 inches wide, and 22 and upwards.
Scantling, 3 by 4 inches,
Columns, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 inches square.
Also—Ash and Cherry Lumber. They want none longer than 12 feet. GEO. SELDEN & SON
Erie, May 19.

NEATS FOOT OIL.
FOR Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., Much superior to Tanners Oil. Kept constantly on hand by. J. H BURTON,
Erie July, 7 1849. 8

HATS! HATS!
Late Fashions for 1849 at Smyth's
I HAVE received from one of the first manufacturies in New York a few CASES OF SILK HATS. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them, together with a superior quality of my own manufacture. The subscriber would also, respectfully remind the public that all kinds of goods in his line will be sold at prices to suit the times. S. SMYTH.
Erie, August 25, 1849. 15

COAL SHOVELS.
AMES No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store.
August 18, REED & SANFORD.
No. 3 Reed House.



NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT
R. A. BAKER'S, Which he offerers for sale, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. The stock was puchased for cash at the lowest market rates, beleiving the nimble sixpence better than the slow shilling, he intends to sell at but a slight advance on New York prices, adding transportation. We, therefore, say to our friends and the public, to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that we shall be able to accomodate all, for we are determined to sell and make quick sales. We have good Sugar for 5 cents per pound, Rio Coffee, 10 cents, Java do 10 cents, Tobbaco from 12½ to 62½ cents per pound, Mackeral 6 cents, Raisins 6 cents Figs 15 cent, Tant Currants 12½ cents, Loaf Sugar 10 cents per pound, and every thing else at the same low rates.
☞Don't forget it is at R. A. BAKER'S
June 7. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

Fresh Green and Black Teas,
At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.
THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor.	50
do do	72½	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	70	Howquas Mirture, rich and highly flavored,	75
do Silver Leaf	1 00		
Old Hyson	75 to 1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 50

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. No 5 Reed House.

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!
WARM AND COLD.
THE undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of the community to the important fact—important on account of its immediate and necessary connection with health, happiness and length of days—that he has recently fitted up in good style, both of accommodation, and appearance, the large commodious room in the rear of his Shaving Apartment, and under the Post Office, as a complete Bathing Establishment.
He flatters himself that, from his ample arrangements, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction. His Bathing Apparatus, and furniture principally, were purchased east—regard being had, in so doing, only to its convenient make and superior material.
Those wishing to indulge in the universally acknowledged luxury of a cooling, cleansing, cheering bath, can be accommodated at any time between the hours of 6 A. M and 10 P. M.
August 11. A. VOSBURGH.

JOB DYEING.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.
Erie, August 25. RICHARD GAGGIN. 15

WESTERN BAKER.
THE undersigned having established himself in the above business at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Stafford on the canal near 8th st, adjoining the hotel kept by A. M. Tarbell, solicits the patronage of the public in general. He will keep constantly on hand all articles in the above business, viz:
Loaf Bread, Hard Bread, Pilot Bread, Boston Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Cakes, Rusk, Buns, Pies, &c. &c.
Parties can be furnished on the shortest notice with any description, or size of cake from Patty to 70 Pyrimids. Families Supplied each afternoon, Sundays excepted, by leaving their address at the Bakery, at which place the undersigned will be found in readiness to fill with promptness all orders to him directed.
Erie, August 25, 1849. CHARLES MORTON. 1f15

1000 LIGHTS Window Sash, with and without Glass, on hand. Orders received and attended to for any size or style of Sash, made, painted and glazed by first rate workmen, and sold as *low* as the lowest. CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, July 14, 1849.

Straw Hats.
STRAW HATS for *one shilling* and other things proportionately cheap, at T. W. MOORE'S.

500 LBS. Benson's Refined Candy for sale at T. W. MOORE'S

10 000 Feet Window Glass.
200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 41. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick,* suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.
CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 14, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

Family Groceries.
COFFEE, Rio, Lauayra, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial.
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and crushed loaf.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, old Port, Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga BRANDY. Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland, Schuydam and Swan
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Monongahela.
The above are warranted pure and will be sold for medical purposes. CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 14, 1849.

California Life Preservers.
IN the form of Allen's Patents Revolvers. Also, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, shot, Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, and other sporting fixings, for sale at small advance from New York prices, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 14 1846.

GOLD PENS.—Of a dozen different makes, including Levi Brown's best and only Pen ever made for service *no mistake.* a large assortment at. G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Erie, July 14, 1849.

GRAVE STONES.
ON Ninth street, nearly opposite the Academy, of White and Variagated Marble, always on hand; also. Tomb Tables, Monuments, &c., furnished to order 25 per cent less than they can be had of the Peddlers that go about the country.
Most kinds of Produce and Lumber taken in payment. Please give me a call. J. R. COCHRAN.
Erie, July 12—1f 9

MUSIC.—A good assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Flutinas Viol, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets and fifes, together with the best Guitar and Violin strings in town. Also, Violin Bows, Bridges, Pegs, &c., for sale cheap by G. LOOMIS & Co
Erie June, 7 1849.

Wines & Liquors.
A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cogniac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Malaga do	Medoc do.	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6 Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 30, 1849. 1

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

Arrival of Splendid Goods.
AT
G. LOOMIS & CO.'s
State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,
WHO are now receiving from New York the largest assortment of
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
ever exhibited in Erie, and to which they invite the attention of the public, believing their Establishment will compare with any of a similar kind in the western country, as to extent, variety and quality of Goods.
From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated Makers in Europe, direct from Importing House, they are enabled to offer a superior article at a very *low price.* In the Mechanical branch, particular attention will be given to the repairing of Watches Jewelry and all articles pertaining to the trade.
Having *two fine workmen* from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found in country shops they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction.
Engraving of *Spoons, Seals, Jewelry, &c.,* done in the best style.
N. B.—All Gold and Silver Goods bought of G. L. & Co. will be Engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash and the highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.,
Erie, June 30, 1849.

CLEAR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!
TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED:
CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:
SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.
COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.
MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.
TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.
FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.
Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.
130 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.
The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.
100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.
LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French West Wine.
TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, strips boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Macaboy Snuff.
Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.
Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take too much time than I have to enumerate them.
To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849.

SHINGLES—30,000 good merchantable shingles on hand and for sale by C. B. WRIGHT